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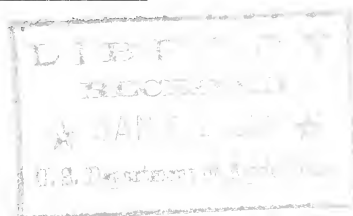
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CATALOG



THE
L. ALLEN SEED COMPANY



*SOUTHERN
SEED SPECIALISTS*

IMPORTERS AND GROWERS OF
**GARDEN, FLOWER
AND FIELD SEEDS**

SANFORD,  FLORIDA

IMPORTANT

IN SENDING US YOUR ORDER be very careful about proper address so as to avoid delay in mail as well as being returned by the Postoffice authorities for proper address, and care should be used to have return name and address on all letters containing money.

METHODS OF SHIPPING. Unless specified in order we use our discretion in method of carrier for delivery, basing our judgment on classification of seeds, number of pounds in package, and manner in which order is sent, at all times with our endeavor to avoid any additional expense to our customer. We readily ship orders C. O. D. EXPRESS, C. O. D. UNITED STATES MAIL, or ORDER NOTIFY FREIGHT, with our Draft attached to Bill of Lading through your bank. However, personal checks may be used or Postoffice Money Orders and Express Money Orders purchased at a smaller amount of expense than C. O. D. Charges on return of money.

OUR GUARANTEE. We use at all times the utmost degree of care in placing our contracts with growers of seeds, and only buy from those with whom we have had past satisfactory experience, or the very best of reference from our oldest growers. We cannot absolutely guarantee any stock to be of a specified strain, but we do GUARANTEE that our stocks are filled from RELIABLE growers who we have every reason to believe give us as good as can be grown, and are always willing to receive complaints when justly based, and will investigate thoroughly at our source of supply before purchasing for our trade again. However, "we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the strain, productiveness or condition of crop on any seeds handled by us, and if the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once"

PARCEL POST RATES ON PACKAGES BY MAIL

Mileage Based From Sanford

Pounds	50 Miles	150 Miles	300 Miles
1.....	.05	.06	.07
2.....	.06	.06	.08
3.....	.07	.07	.10
4.....	.08	.08	.12
5.....	.09	.09	.14

NOTE—For computation simply remember that charges are based on five cents for first pound and one cent per pound for each succeeding pound in weight within one hundred and fifty miles. Between 150 miles and 300 miles distance, add two cents (2c) to charges on same package for 150 miles, and you are correct. The above explanation is to enable customers to know just what amount to add for postage on articles not prepaid.

The L. Allen Seed Company

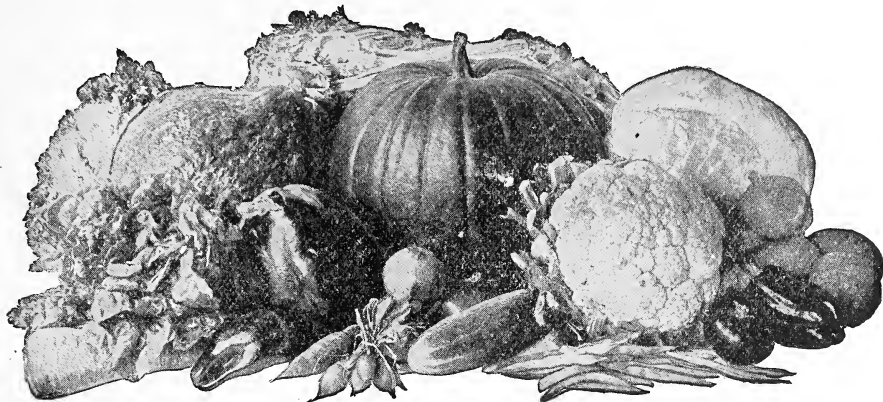
SOUTHERN SEED SPECIALISTS

Sanford,

-

Florida

A Seed Business of Real Quality



THE REAL VALUE of a chemical is ascertained by its action under test.

The real value of a metal is found by its weight. So the real value of a SEED HOUSE is learned by the results of the seed that is sold when the seed have been planted. Therefore QUALITY of the seed sown means success by the experienced planter.

We all know what the word QUALITY means to the planter.

To secure this QUALITY depends also on equal amount of care by the SEED Merchant as to where the seed are raised, and by whom grown.

The seed growing sections from which all seed merchants' stock comes from are distributed over the entire United States, Canada, South America, Europe, Asia and the islands of the seas. Therefore, it is very important of the seed Merchant to have accurate knowledge of where the various seed stocks can and must be grown to give the best results.

We have been in the seed business for fifteen years and consequently we are acquainted with the above facts which we feel sure the quality of our seed will bear out.

A great many people have the belief that the Florida Farmers must purchase their seed from Northern or Western Seed Houses. This is erroneous, as any firm who applies the proper effort can certainly better know what is necessary, essential and profitable to his or their own State when some member of that firm is continually in personal touch with their customers.

We do not believe that another firm exists which can better serve you both to your profit, as well as ours, than WE, because we are of Florida ourselves and for the past fifteen years have been in direct touch with Agricultural Conditions as they exist here and are now extending our efforts.

We believe therefore, we are in better position to give you seed more properly suited to Florida Planting than houses further North, or even out of this State, because we have but one condition to meet, and that is Florida.

Our location again speaks for our efficiency. We are daily serving Growers who are the largest planters of Garden Produce in the State. These Planters are naturally and by necessity CAREFUL. But we have demonstrated to them that we have the GOODS, and in return are getting their business. SANFORD is known over the entire United States for its QUALITY of CELERY and LETTUCE, to saying nothing of the other products in the vegetable family that leave here in car lots, making this City the FIRST shipping center of Florida, and just as Sanford is known for her Quality of product, we are known in SANFORD and other sections of Florida for our QUALITY SEED.

We have made every possible preparation to provide stocks to meet the enormous and growing demand for our seeds, and assure our customers that we will be able to serve them with everything in any quantity desired. The quality of all stocks we offer will, under normal conditions, sustain the good reputation achieved by our tested seed.

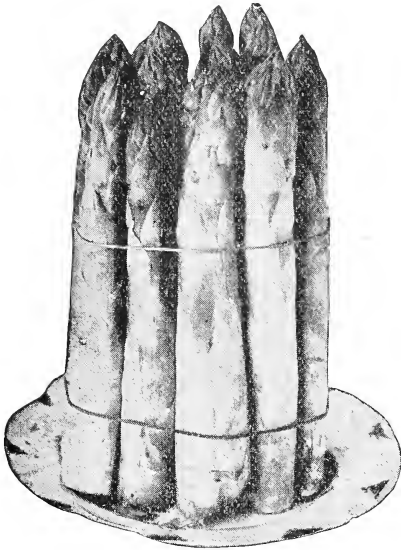
We, therefore, in conclusion, furnish the following pages of this Catalogue for your kind consideration and wish you the most prosperous year in the history of your farming for the coming Seasons, offering our services and suggestions when desired, while we beg to remain,

Yours for BETTER Seed,

THE L. ALLEN SEED CO.

Sanford, Florida.

Seeds of Garden Variety



Palmetto

ASPARAGUS

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—Seed should be drilled lightly in well prepared bed from December to February, using about 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill. The plants should be nurtured in the original bed until the following January (one year after planting), at which time the roots are lifted for setting.

Roots. Dig trench ordinarily about 16 inches wide and 24 inches deep, fill about half or two-thirds with well-rotted stable manure or compost, spread layer or soil about 2 inches deep; over this lay roots in rows 12 or 15 inches apart, cover well with straw and cover to just above level of ground with soil again. The roots then sprout through the mulched cover and the buds are ready for use, in about 8 to 10 months.

Palmetto. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50. (Postpaid.)

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE—Planted exactly like Irish potatoes, except not cut and worked the same. Also any good potato manure will be suitable. Should be planted in February; are ready for harvest in about 90 days. Among the many profitable root crops for hogs this is among the best. Is a good producer, yielding from 1 to 300 bushels per acre.

Jerusalem. (The best variety for Southern planting.) Qt., 10c; peck, 75c; bu., \$3.00, f. o. b.

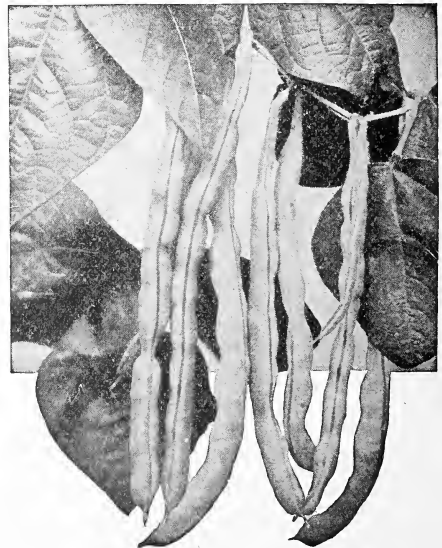
ALLEN'S GREEN POD BUSH BEANS

Our stocks are grown under special contract for us each year by several of the most reliable and experienced growers of these seed in the State of Michigan. These growers breed and select their own planting stocks each year from THE BEST PRODUCED, which insures an improved rather than a run-down strain culture. For spring plantings the dates vary throughout Florida, in some instances being November and December, however, only where frost does not appear ordinarily. Plantings range from November to February, depending on your section of the State.

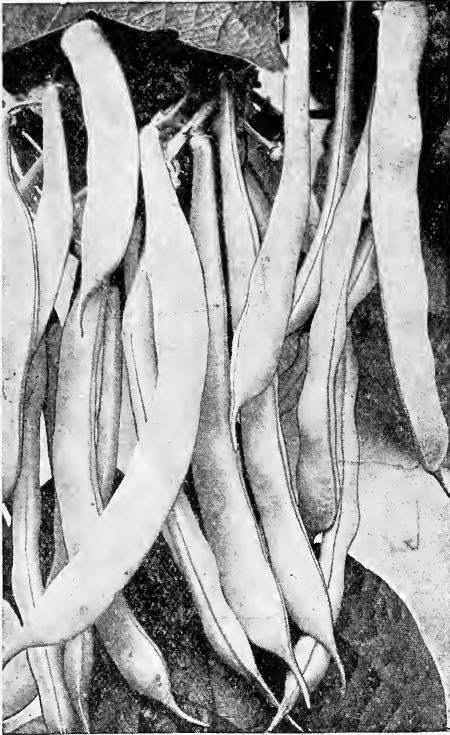
To sow in drills in about 3-foot rows it will require from $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to 3 pecks of seed. Cover about 3 inches deep. Work well and frequently until bloom buds appear. Care should be exercised regarding land used since too wet or insufficiently drained ground will not only produce RUST, but cause bloom and leaves to fall.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. (80 days.)

This variety is practically free of strings, is very prolific and produces enormous pods. It has a delicately tender flavor and shows up well in packages. Is usually preferred among home gardeners and those supplying local express buyers. Cannot be excelled in any respect for quality and we recommend it for satisfaction. Qt., prepaid, 50c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.00; bu., not prepaid, \$12.00.



Stringless Green Pod



Refugee or 1,000 to 1 Bean

Extra Early Red Valentine. (76 days.) Qt., prepaid, 45c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

Extra Early Black Valentine. (70 days.) Qt., prepaid, 50c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

Improved Late Refugee or 1,000 to 1. (80 days.) Qt., prepaid, 45c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.00; bu., not prepaid, \$11.00.

Extra Early or Excelsior Refugee. (72 days.) This bean is about the same age as the Black Valentine and is very similar in growth to the Late or 1,000 to 1 Refugee, being an improved production from this variety. Pod long, round and well shaped. Is a favorite for the planter who must plant late. Qt., prepaid, 50c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

Bountiful. A long green six weeks, very hardy and very prolific. Very tender and handsome. Free from strings. It also is very desirable for dry beans. Qt., postpaid, 50c; peck, not postpaid, \$2.50; bu., \$9.50.

Tennessee Green Pod. (76 days.) This is rather an unknown variety on the growers' market since it has not been introduced very long in the South. The pods are the largest of any green pod bean grown. They fill out perfectly and will yield more hampers per acre on account of the size than any bean. Are very tender, practically stringless and are proving more of a favorite each year. We would advise that you try a peck this spring and you will plant more next year. Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.00; bu., not prepaid, \$11.00.

Burpees Stringless Green Pod. Very popular, especially for home use. Very early. Stringless; remains crisp and tender much longer than any other variety. The fruit is very long, round, thick and meaty pods and we cannot recommend it too highly. Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.00; bu., \$11.

YELLOW OR WAX POD VARIETIES

NOTE—While all varieties of beans are short again this season the Wax varieties are the shortest.

Currie's Rustproof Black Wax. (80 days.) Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.50; bu., not prepaid, \$12.00.

Davis White Wax. (72 days.) Immensely producing large handsome pod, straight and of large regular size to about 6 inches in length. Pods are rather tough if bush is allowed to stunt during early growth, and for this reason should be pushed to maturity. Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.50; bu., not prepaid, \$12.00.

Hodson Wax. (80 days.) This again one of the later varieties, also one of the best rust resistant. Producing large, handsome flat yellow pods. A good market variety—always in demand. Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.50; bu., not prepaid, \$12.00.

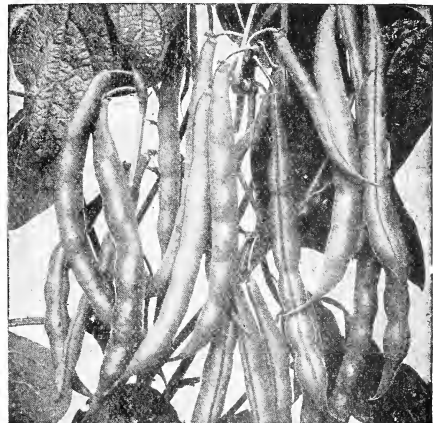
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. (72 days.) One of the earliest yellow varieties, very prolific, producing long straight flat and beautiful golden yellow pods. Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, \$3.50; bu., \$12.00.

Rustproof Golden Wax. (76 days.) Pods rather flat, of good quality, about 4 inches in length and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. Light golden yellow in color, very brittle and few strings. Very prolific, throwing pods well above the ground. Qt., prepaid, 65c; peck, \$3.50; bu., \$12.00.

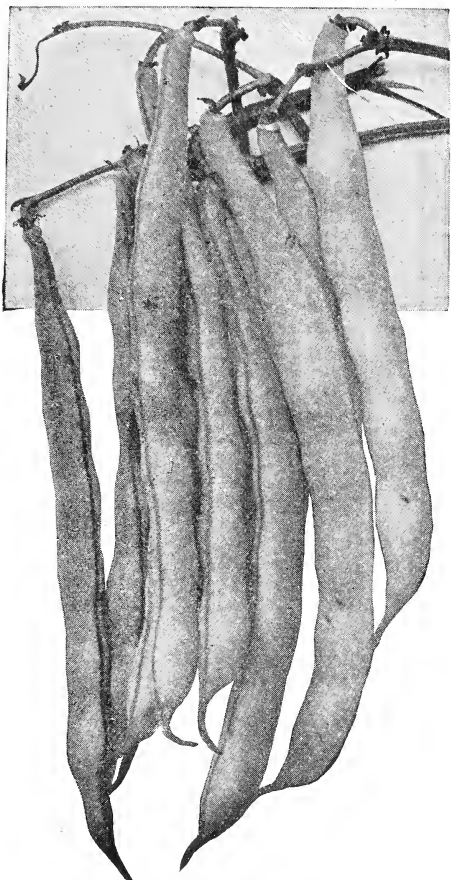
Geneva, Florida.

Have to say all the seed we have gotten from you has been very satisfactory up to this spring, in which we cannot hold you to blame and feel sure that if we had had the rains we would have had the same success as heretofore.

Yours very truly,
MRS. ENDOR CURLETT.



Davis White Wax Bean



Currie's Black Wax

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES STRING BEANS

Kentucky Wonder. (100 days.) This is a well known variety and needs no representation as to quality of prolificity. Produces an abundance of large saddle-back pods, stringless when young, very fleshy and of extremely good flavor. Even does well on Northern markets when good quality string bush beans are scarce. An early patch of these is a money-maker. **Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, \$3.50; bu., \$12.00.**

White Crease Back. (95 days.) Very popular green podded pole variety; produces pods in clusters, pods about 4 inches in length, perfectly round and saddle backed. Seed solid white and rather longish. **Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.50; bushel, not prepaid, \$12.00.**

LIMA BEANS

(BUSH VARIETIES)

CULTURE—Cultivate the same as String Beans.

Fordhook: True Burpee's Strain. (60 days.) This is the most preferable of the Bush Limas. It is a certain cropper, producing abundantly under proper weather conditions; pods of extra large size, making yield run into hundreds of hamper per acre. Pods beautiful green, very tender and juicy in flavor. **Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, not prepaid, \$3.75; bu., \$15.00.**

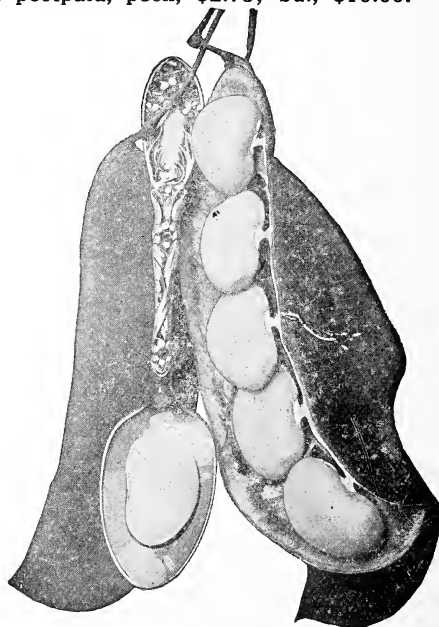
Henderson's Bush Lima. (Small pods and seed.) (60 days.) A very quick grower, thrifty, prolific and produces pods of very fine flavor; however, on account of its small size, both of seed and pod, when the Fordhook or other large pod varieties are not on the market this one receives a good demand; therefore, it is quite a good crop for late planting. **Qt., prepaid, 60c; peck, \$3.50; bu., \$12.00.**

Florida Speckled or Native Butter. (Ever-bearing.) This variety is of medium-sized lima shape and is mottled in color. About half the seed is dark brown and other portion rich white. Is a running variety and will bear from early spring to fall as all other beans. Excessive rains or moisture cause it to rust and drop blossoms, but under reasonable seasons is the best of the lima family for heavy bearing. **Pint, postpaid, 30c; qt., prepaid, 60c.**

Florida Speckled. Com. Peck, not prepaid, \$3.75; bu., \$14.00.

Jackson Wonder. (About 70 days.) Striped beans and very much like Florida speckled but much earlier. Fine flavor, a heavy bearer and used very extensively in Louisiana for shipping when green. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; qt., 50c. Not postpaid, peck, \$3.50; bu., \$13.**

Navy (White). This bean has been grown very successfully in Florida. Does well on almost any land and is a well paying crop as a farm product. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; qt., 50c; not postpaid, peck, \$2.75; bu., \$10.00.**



Henderson's Bush Lima Bean

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Same as Cabbage.

Improved Long Island. The finest strain of Brussels sprouts yet offered the market. While they are no earlier than the Perfection, they throw larger heads of the finest quality. Our seed of these stocks are grown on Long Island, New York State, by one among the most extensive and careful growers of the cabbage family, and we offer you them for quality with unreserved representations. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., postpaid, \$2.50.**



Detroit Dark Red Beet

GARDEN BEETS

CULTURE—Should be drilled lightly at rates of 4 to 6 pounds per acre in reasonably damp soil. For manure any good potash and ammonia fertilizer should be used. After sprouting should be thinned to stand about 3 inches apart and cultivated like any turnip-rooted crop.

Extra Early Blood Turnip. (80 days.) Very similar in shape to the Flat Dutch Turnip root. Noted for their uniform size in the field, making about averaged demand sized root and rich blood red. Very tender and of good flavor. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., postpaid, 75c.**

Extra Early Eclipse. (80 days.) Extra early round smooth blood red roots. Very popular for both market and home trade. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., postpaid, 75c.**

Detroit Dark Red. (85 days.) A very popular sort for market gardeners. Very similar to the blood turnip in size and shape, and is a good keeper. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., postpaid, 75c.**

Improved Crosby's Egyptian. (90 days.) One of the best varieties known to beet growers. Is rather egg-shaped, somewhat lighter red in color than the dark reds, of excellent quality for table purposes and a good carrier. This beet receives a good demand on most markets because of a diversion from the ordinary dark red color. Is very fine in appearance and grows to a very suitable size. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., postpaid, 75c.**

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZELS FOR STOCK FEEDING

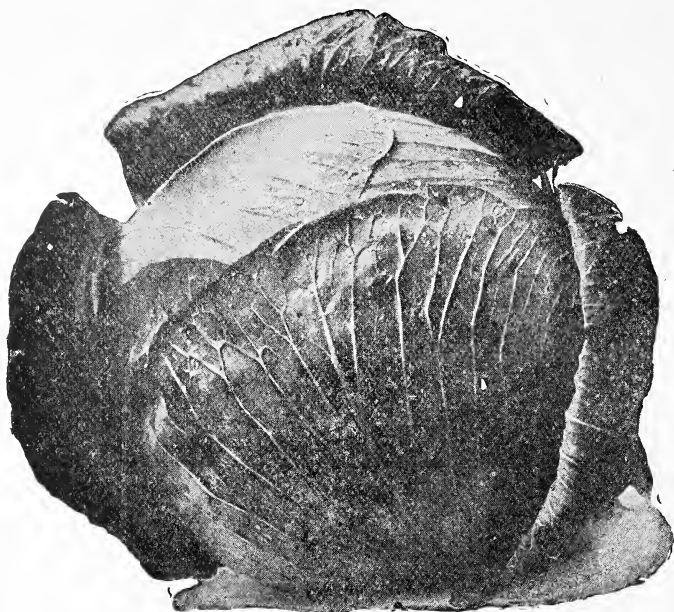
Mammoth Long. Red. This is the largest in size and heaviest cropping of all varieties. Roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently 2 feet in length. Dark richly colored foliage, bright red skin and white meat with veins of rose pink. Very beautiful in appearance. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., postpaid, 70c.**

Golden Tankard. Smooth yellow fleshed mangel. Grows largely above the soil and is easily harvested. Makes large quickly tapered roots with very small tap root. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., postpaid, 70c.**

Vero, Florida.

The seed purchased from you germinated alright and were perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

Yours truly,
R. A. CONKLING,



Allen's Surehead Cabbage

CABBAGE

CULTURE—Seed should be sown in beds first and transplanted to the field. Plants brought on in open beds are far superior to house-grown plants. Can be sown from September to February, and if care is used in the selection of the variety to agree with the season for planting, viz.: early, medium or late, equal success can be had with your crop at any period of the season. Our stock are all Long Island, New York State, grown, and from growers who furnish the larger houses from year to year. We buy the **SELECTED** stocks of the different strains and price them to you as reasonable as possible when you consider the quality. These seed have an **IDENTITY** and are safer than cheaper job lot goods from many mail order houses of questionable reputation.

Early Jersey Wakefield. (Earliest of sharp head varieties.) Makes a small head in appearance, but is very heavy and firm. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., postpaid, \$2.50.**

Charleston Wakefield. (Largest sharp head early.) About ten days later than Jersey Wakefield, but gives head about twice the size and weight of that variety. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., postpaid, \$2.50.**

Succession. (Rather flat head, good early or medium planting.) Produces about an average head of 3 pounds; holds well both in the field and on the road to markets. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., postpaid, \$2.50.**

Early Summer. (Excellent for spring planting.) Rather flat head of about 3 pounds average weight; good compact in form and hard header. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., postpaid, \$2.25.**

All Seasons. (Rather large flat head.) **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., postpaid, \$2.25.**

Surehead. (One of the large flat heads.) This variety does well in any season from September to late spring. Is almost a sure-header. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., postpaid, \$2.75.**

Early Flat Dutch. One of the later varieties.) **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., postpaid, \$2.75.**

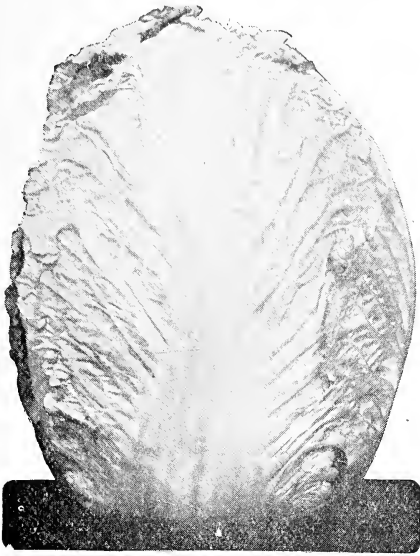
Late Flat Dutch. (Among the latest varieties.) **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., postpaid, \$2.75.**

NOTE REGARDING CABBAGE—The Succession and Early Summer varieties offered above are of the very best possible strain we can secure. They are Long Island grown (best for Florida), and furnished under contract by one of the largest growers of this country or abroad. To be fair with their reputations, "They are scientists in Cabbage Seed production," and either of these strains are equally as good as any seed in existence. They are of the original "Henderson" strain, and while the house which attaches its name to any product naturally gets greater prices than others can, we **KNOW THESE TO BE AS GOOD**; therefore, do not hesitate to recommend them as **THE BEST**.

Copenhagen Market. Very early and requires about the same time as the Charleston Wakefield. A heavy yielder; very compact, folds tight, medium large heads and of fine quality. **Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

ALLEN'S Succession. We cannot recommend this variety too highly. It is wonderful for its solidity, very productive, matures early, has fine flavor and of a handsome green color. For the market gardener it has no superior. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.**

Red Rock. The hardiest of red cabbage, a firm header, deep red color and very fine. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.**



Chinese Pet-Sai

CHINESE CABBAGE

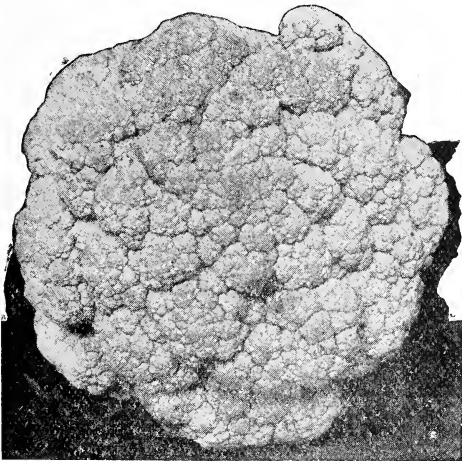
CULTURE—Same as ordinary Heading Plant.

Pet-Sai. (Original strain.) This stock comes from China, where the purest strains are grown and from where the best results are obtained in Florida planting. This is the ORIGINAL strain of Chinese cabbage that has always given success and satisfaction. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—Practically same as Cabbage. More care should be exercised in fertilizing and plowing, since it is much more delicate than cabbage. Can be sown with good success from September to January. If sown during the hot months of late summer plants scald badly and are more susceptible to BLIGHT.

Early Snow Ball. (Medium in size.) This is the strain selected by the majority of the



EARLY SNOWBALL

flower growers because of its natural hardness, earliness and acceptable sized heads. Heads are of good size for packing and have extra fine appearance in pack. Imported stock from the Island of Amager, Denmark, and from one among the best growers of SELECTED stocks there. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00; lb., postpaid, \$25.00.

Early Dwarf Erfurt. (Medium size.) While this variety is less expensive, it is also IMPORTED and comes from our regular grower. This lesser price is due to its not being in as heavy demand, however, gives good results. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; lb., postpaid, \$18.00.

CARROTS

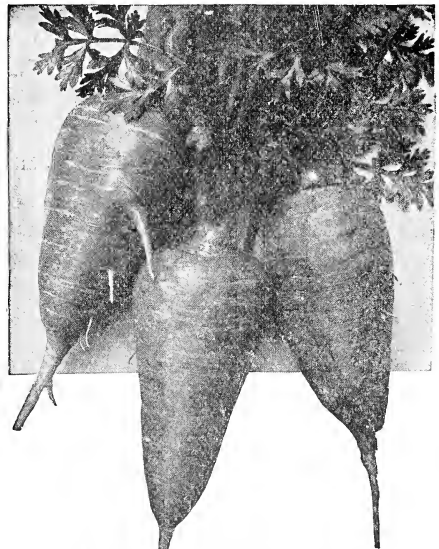
CULTURE—Drill in rows and thin to stand of about 2 or 3 inches, cultivating like an ordinary "Root Crop." Three to 4 pounds of seed are required to an acre and should be drilled very lightly.

Improved Long Orange. (Late.) Is somewhat later than other varieties because of its larger root, however, is of good quality and a good market variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., postpaid, \$1.00.

Ox Heart. (Medium.) This about the second early variety of carrots. Grows very quickly, produces a very nicely appearing, tender carrot. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., postpaid, \$1.00.

Danver's Half Long. (Medium early.) While this is about the third to earliest in maturing, it is very much in favor, producing a carrot of about 4 inches in length and of very fine quality and appearance. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., postpaid, \$1.00.

Danver's Long. (Late.) This also is one of the later varieties, because of its length to maturity, however, is of good quality, excellent appearance, producing carrot from 5 to 6 inches long and very uniform in shape and size, tapering bluntly at the tap root. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., postpaid, \$1.00.



Danver's Half Long Carrot



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CELERY

CULTURE—Seed should be sown in beds from September to January. Mark the drill plainly and sow seed evenly in the impression. Do NOT COVER WITH SOIL IN FLORIDA. After sowing seed cover the surface of the entire bed with crocus bags or heavy cloth and sprinkle thoroughly. Keep the beds as wet as possible, not to be soggy for five days; also dampening the sacks or cloth over the seed. New seed should germinate under proper conditions in from 6 to 9 days. As soon as seed begin to burst sprouts well, remove the surface cover, but cloth shade must be prepared above the bed for shade until the plants are from 4 to 5 leaves large. This prevents the sun from scalding the plants, which are very tender. Replant from beds to field, setting 3 inches apart in the drill and give plenty of surface cultivation.

Golden Self-Blanching French Stock. This is imported direct from FRANCE to us. We know the source of our supply, therefore know the identity of the strain. It is from the most reliable grower of celery in Europe. Upon application we will furnish this grower's name and address if desired. We are placing this identical strain with our local planters for the entire quantities they use and the product from our seed is all of equal quality to any planted in this enormous district. The words "SANFORD" and "CELERY" are synonymous, therefore we MUST HAVE THE PROPER STRAIN. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., postpaid, \$8.00.

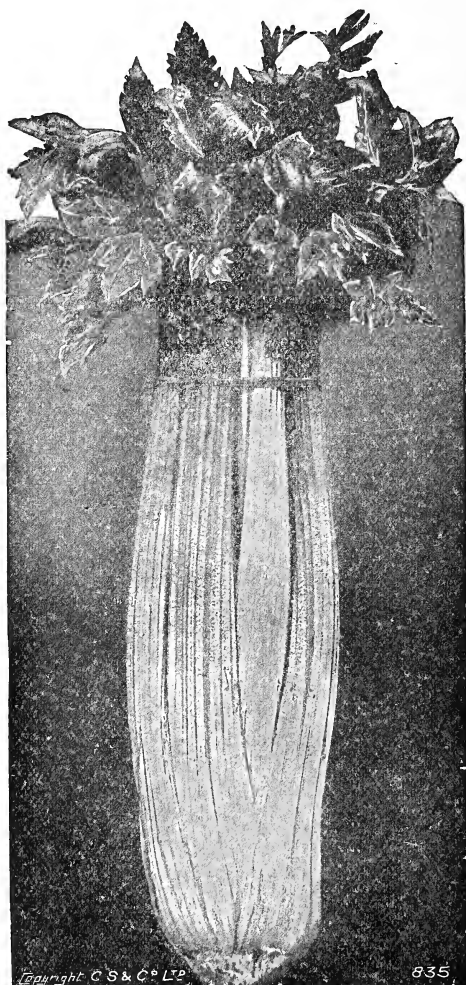
Golden Self-Blanching, California-Grown Stock. This strain is identical with the French.

It is seed produced from plants coming from French seed, furnished by the same growers from whom we import our French stock. Experiments locally have proven the American (California) grown seed give thriftier, harder, stockier and earlier celery than this French. Acre after acre is being grown now with prospects for a more extensive acreage from this stock another season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; ½ lb., \$4.50; lb., postpaid, \$8.00.

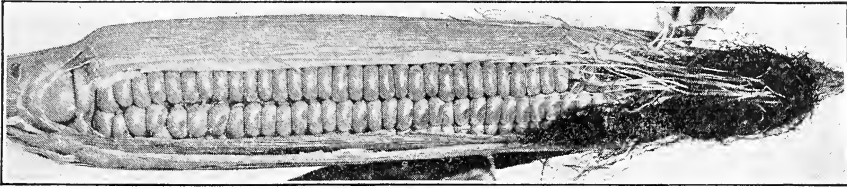
Green Golden Heart. This variety is very extensively grown around Sanford and much preferred among the celery growers for late planting when harvesting will come in late spring or early summer. As it resists the hot suns much better, will make a good crop where the self Blanching will fail. Is a strong, upright grower, very prolific, with a deep yellow heart with good bleaching qualities. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.

Turnip Rooted Celery or Celeriac. This is used for seasoning soups, on roasts, etc. Similar taste and odor to celery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., postpaid, \$1.75.

Send for one of our booklets, "Celery Growing in Florida." Free for the asking.



Green Golden Heart



Golden Bantam Corn

CORN

Sugar Varieties

CULTURE—Plant in drills same as ordinary field corn, but sow thicker. From $\frac{1}{2}$ peck to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed necessary for one acre, depending on richness of soil. Sow from December to March.

Golden Bantam. This is one of the very earliest varieties. Throws rather small ears, is prolific, many stalks having four ears. Grains bright yellow on white kolb and of excellent flavor. The very thing for an early garden for home or local market. **Qt., prepaid, 50c; peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bu., not prepaid, \$7.00.**

Stowell's Evergreen. A second early variety, but of excellent quality and size. Also produces an average of two large ears to the stalk. Stalks grow large, with heavy fodder. **Qt., prepaid, 45c; peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bu., not prepaid, \$7.00.**

Long Island Beauty. Also a second early variety. Famous for its large ears. Grains are large and shaped somewhat like Hickory King Field Corn. Very fine appearance when shucked for boiling. **Qt., prepaid, 45c; peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bu., not prepaid, \$7.00.**

Country Gentleman. One of the late varieties. Producing good heavy fodder, long, rather small ears. Beautiful white grains, covered by good heavy weather shuck. When used on the table cannot be excelled for flavor and tenderness. **Qt., prepaid, 45c; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.**

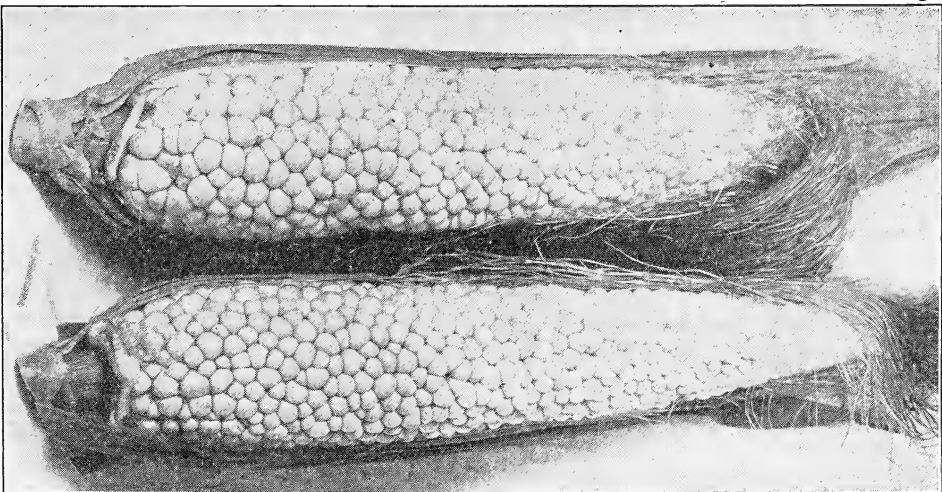
White Rice Pop Corn. This variety surpasses all other varieties for "Making" in Florida. If planted early will produce tall stalks, throwing 4 to 6 ears to the stalk. All will fill out well and enough popping corn can be saved to please the "Kiddies" for quite a while. **Ear, 5c; 3 ears, prepaid, 10c; 10 ears, 25c.**

Sanford, Florida.

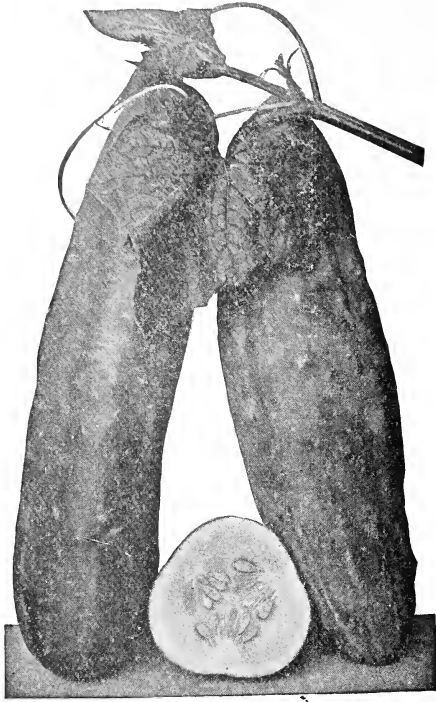
I take pleasure in stating that seeds bought of you, also your business dealings have been entirely satisfactory in all relations that I have had with you. Wishing you success, I am,

Yours truly,

E. T. WOODRUFF.



Country Gentleman Corn



Improved Long Green Cucumber

CUCUMBERS

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—About 1 pound of seed necessary to plant 1 acre. Best to buy 2 pounds or more per acre to avoid being delayed in replanting. Should be "hilled" in at least 2½ feet apart in drills 3 or 4 feet distant. Low, heavy land with plenty of moisture does best and any manure with plenty of ammonia and phosphoric acid is profitable.

Earliest of All—One of the earliest white spine varieties, a little earlier than Early Fortune. Very prolific. Fine crisp fruit and one of the leading varieties for the Market Gardener. Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lb. lots at \$1.00 lb.

Henderson's Perfected Spineless. (Early.) Out of the early varieties. Producing large, evenly shaped "Cukes," spineless and of fine appearance, also carrying well to the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lb. lots at \$1.10.

Early Fortune. (Earliest.) This is one of the most preferable varieties. Producing large, heavy fruit of equalized shape, and being very prolific, it is chosen by the gardeners among the different trucking sections as among the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lb. lots or more at \$1.10.

Davis Perfect. (Medium early.) The fine form of these fruit, being long and evenly round, together with its right dark green skin. Very few seeds in center surrounded by solid flesh makes it a very desirable cuke for slicing. Vines are of very strong growth and prolific. Oz., 15c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lb. at \$1.10.

Klondyke. (Medium early.) This is one of the finest cucumbers on the market. It produces very hardy and prolific vines, and its



Davis Perfect

fruit are of such lustrous dark green color until its appearance cannot be excelled. Oz., 15c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs. at \$1.10.

Arlington White Spine. (Early.) Oz., 15c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs. at \$1.10.

Improved Long Green. (Medium early.) One of the second largest varieties, making very long, heavy vines and producing long, dark green cucumbers. Oz., 15c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs. at \$1.10.

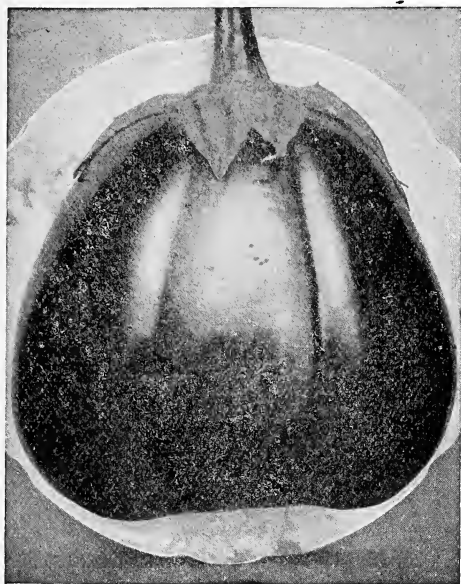
NOTE—We would advise that all our "VINE SEEDS" are Rocky Ford grown and furnished us by one of the largest growers there. Not only our cucumbers, but our canteloupes and muskmelons are from Rocky Ford, Colo., and we will gladly furnish the name and address of our grower if one should desire. While there are doubtless persons advertising seeds from that section that are not what they should be, we know absolutely the quality of this man's stock from several years' experience. We would except from what may be considered among our vine seeds, our watermelon stocks. These come from North Florida and Georgia.

COLLARDS

CULTURE—Similar to Cabbage. One ounce of seed sows one hundred feet of drill. Replant to field from seed bed for best results.

True Georgia. This is the most widely known variety for Southern planting. Leaves are very tender. Stalk grows to enormous height and size and of very fine flavor when used for "greens." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., postpaid, 80c.

White Stem. For those desiring "White Stem Greens" this variety is excellent. Claimed by some to be of better flavor during cooler months than the True Georgia, however, is more of a winter collard, since it does not thrive in summer as it becomes toughened. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., postpaid, \$1.00.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

EGG PLANTS

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—Sow seed in plant bed and transplant to field. One pound of seed should produce about 30,000 plants if care is used in the beds. Transplant in distance of about 2 feet apart in the drill and rows 3 feet apart. Have land well prepared before setting and then constantly stir with surface cultivation and hoe. If insects attack either in bed or field spray with dry Paris green and flour or liquid Bordeaux mixture.

Black Beauty. (Medium early.) This is the earliest large fruited type. Throws large, nearly round eggs, deep black in color and of very fine flavor. Makes large, hardy bushes and very prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

New York Improved Spineless. (Early.) This is the standard market sort, being used by the majority of the out-of-town market gardeners because of its medium size, beautiful velvety purple color and earliness. Very prolific and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Florida High Bush. While some later than the Improved or New York Purple Spineless, this is an excellent variety for Florida planting. Stands drought well. Makes large, stocky growth and beautiful eggs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25.

KALE or BORECOLE

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—One ounce of seed should produce 3,000 plants. Should be sown lightly and cultivated on the surface similar to other "Greens."

Dwarf Siberian. The most popular sort for the extreme South. Standing the ordinary weather to a degree better than others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

ENDIVE

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet of drill. Should be sown very lightly and cultivated similar to parsley.

Large Green Curled. A vigorous grower. Bright green leaves. Is highly esteemed for the market and home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Broad Leaf Batavian (Escarolle). Bright green leaves with thick meaty white midribs. Forms a loose head which blanches cream white. Very crisp and tender. Being planted now in some parts of the South very extensively for the Northern market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI

KOHL RABBI

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce a thousand plants. Sow seed in seed bed and transplant similar to cabbage. Space in field about 10 inches apart and cultivate like turnips.

Early White Vienna. In growth this about half way between cabbage and turnip, the edible portion being the bulge above the ground. This gets about the size of an apple and when tender is very fine for table use, being flavored very much like cabbage. Bulbs are pale whitish green in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

LEEK

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—Best results are obtained by sowing for plants and resetting like onions. Cultivate the same way until the neck has bulged to the proper size, about that of young green onions, then draw soil up around the neck about 4 inches high and allow to bleach.

Large Flag or American Flag. Is similar to an onion in growth, only does not make bulbs. Proper size is about that of table-size green onions. Very similar in flavor to young onions, and this flavor is greatly improved by freezing on ice several hours before use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.



Big Boston Head Lettuce—Extra Select

LETTUCE

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—Sow in seed bed and transplant to field not closer than 12-inch squares, while 12x15 is better. Use surface cultivation exclusively with hand plows and hoes. Do not disturb the small feeding surface root after the plant has folded for head. One pound of seed should produce with proper care and seasons 60,000 plants.

Extra Select Big Boston. (White seeded.) This strain is produced by one among the most reliable and extensive growers of **EXCLUSIVE LETTUCE STOCKS** for **SEED** in the State of California, and is positively second to none. No Big Boston will properly head without reasonably cool weather during heading time, but this strain is as near perfect as is possible for standard stocks, and will head if any other does. We sell hundreds of pounds each year to Sanford lettuce growers, among whom are some of the most particular regarding their seed, and it never fails to give satisfaction. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.25.**

Allen's Warm Weather King. (White seeded.) This is a **GREEN HEAD** lettuce and positively the finest we have ever seen grown in Florida. We absolutely are the **INTRODUCERS** of this variety and strain, and we positively know that no other house is offering this strain to Florida truckers. Our necessity for lettuce that would withstand the warm weather for those desiring **EARLY** heading stocks caused us to investigate among the leading seed growers in California for a satisfactory stock of this type, and we have found it. The outer leaves (all those exposed) are bright, rich green in color, while the inner leaves, after forming the head, bleach to a perfect golden yellow. The heads are firm and some larger than Big Boston, also just a little crinkled at the edges during

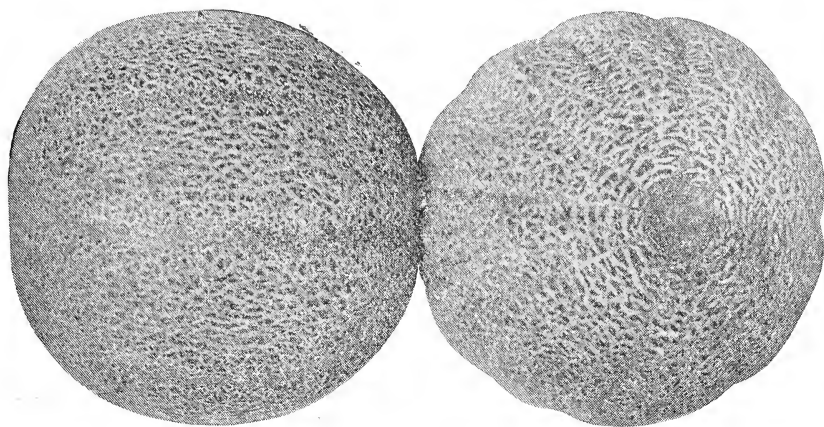
the cool weather. This lettuce will positively head when your Big Boston runs to seed. We say this from having seen it do so, therefore recommend it as one among the best for early planting. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.75.**

California Cream Butter. (Black seeded.) This variety is very popular and is as good a header as the Big Boston. Is lighter green and the pure strains show small spots on the outer or exposed leaves. The inner leaves blanch to a pure white, making a compact and desirable head lettuce for market. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.75.**

Cos Lettuce: Romaine. There are several strains of this variety, however, a great existing difference between them, depending on where the planting is done and what markets get the stock. In Florida almost without exception one strain of the two quoted below (**Giant or Dwarf Paris White**) are used because of their being better headers in this climate. Their big advantage is they bleach their heads without tying the outer leaves as some of the others require before bleaching. Their growth is similar to lettuce of other varieties until they begin heading. The leaves are spoon-shaped and long. As the plant grows the inner leaves turn in and over, forming a very compact head, which, in turn, is covered by the spoon points of the outer leaves and bleached to a creamy white. We only recommend the two following strains for Florida planting; both being white seeded.

Giant Paris White. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50.**

Giant Paris Green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50.**



Rocky Ford or Netted Gem

MUSK MELONS or CANTALOUPEs

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—About 1 pound of seed required for planting an acre. Should be planted and cultivated similar to watermelons, using about the same quality fertilizer.

NOTE—These stocks are all Rocky Ford, Colo., grown.

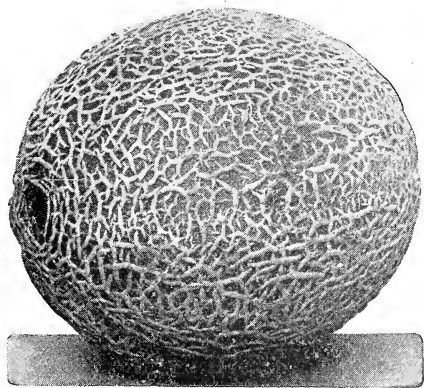
Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford. As the name implies, this variety should have "Pink" meat with small seeded cavity. The outer skin should turn slightly gray when ready for shipping to be properly matured and colored. One of the most finely flavored and appearing of them all. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Pink Fleshed Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. This melon should be similar in outer size and shape, also appearance to the Salmon Fleshed, however the color of the meat should be soft green with slightly tinged yellow next to the seed. The flavor, if grown properly, should

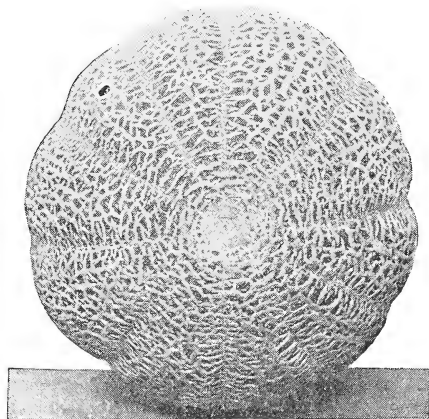
be very luscious and sweet, and the weight should be about 1½ pounds, very solid and firm. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Large Hackensack. Should be very large, firm and heavily netted. Flesh of bright green color. Is of exceedingly fine flavor, but is not as good a shipper as the two "Rocky Fords." However, for local express shipments or home trade is of excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Banana. This variety should produce fruit of 15 to 18 inches in length and from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Has a banana-like aroma and is of bright golden yellow when properly ripened. The flesh should be salmon pink and of very solid and luscious flavor. Exceedingly fine for local express trade and always in demand. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**



Large Hackensack



Netted Gem



Georgia Rattlesnake

WATERMELONS

These stocks are all Jefferson County, Florida, and Georgia grown. They are grown by the most careful and expert melon grower we know of, and one who absolutely BREEDS his stocks from year to year. The best and only real true fruit produced by any vine seed is thrown on the first crop and those afterwards are mixed and degraded strains. Therefore, to get pure strains and unmixed stock one must not purchase from "Shippers" who advertise as "Seed Growers," but purchase from one whom is known to be reliable and absolutely straight, else mixed stocks will result in your field.

Improved Watson. (Brown seeded.) This variety should have brown seed and produce fruit under proper seasons and conditions to an average weight or near 30 pounds. The rind should be dark bluish green and each end should be of nearly the same size. Very hardy shipper and popular sort among the melon growers. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10; 10-lb. lots at \$1.00.

Improved Florida Favorite. (White seeded.) This is one of the oldest and best established varieties for Florida planting. A good, thrifty grower and very prolific. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Irish Grey. First introduced about two years ago, and is becoming one of the leading shipping melons. Is very productive. Fine flavor, red fleshed variety. Flesh firm and compact. Rind light gray and very tough, oblong and good size. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Kleckley Sweet. Very popular for a home melon, very solid, crisp and sweet, oblong with green stripes. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Georgia Rattlesnake. (Light brown seeded.) This fruit is of long shape, uniform at each end, of very light body color, striped with dark green stripes, running lengthwise about 5 or 6 inches apart. The rind is somewhat thicker than other "Home Use" melons, with bright red meat and good heavy heart. Very fine flavor and good seller. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Same as turnips. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill. Plant and thin to stand.

Southern Giant Curled. The most popular sort for "Greens." Makes smaller sized plant than some other varieties, but is especially liked for its curling leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Chinese. This makes larger leaves than Southern Giant, rather fan-shaped and very crinkled. While not so good in hot weather, it is exceptionally fine during the colder months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

White. Makes a lighter green plant in color, but is not so finely flavored for the table greens. Is better for salads and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Southern Giant Curled

OKRA or GUMBO

(Postpaid)

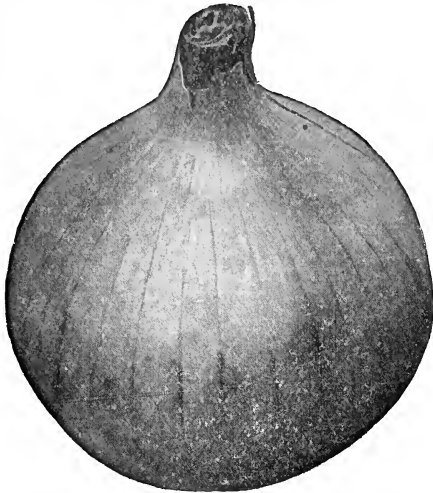
CULTURE—Should be drilled rather lightly and thinned to stand. Cultivate lightly. Planted early in the spring will produce all summer.

Dwarf Prolific. Earliest variety, making medium height stalk, but very prolific pods; small and tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

White Velvet. Another early variety, making medium-sized stalk and also very prolific, producing pods somewhat larger than Dwarf and solid white with velvet tinge. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Perkins' Mammoth Green Pod. This is the finest variety of Okra, producing extra large pods, 5 and 6 inches in length, and remaining very tender until the seeds begin to harden. Also very prolific, bringing stalk 6 and 8 feet high. Packs well and is of fine appearance. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Write for our special 10 lb. price.



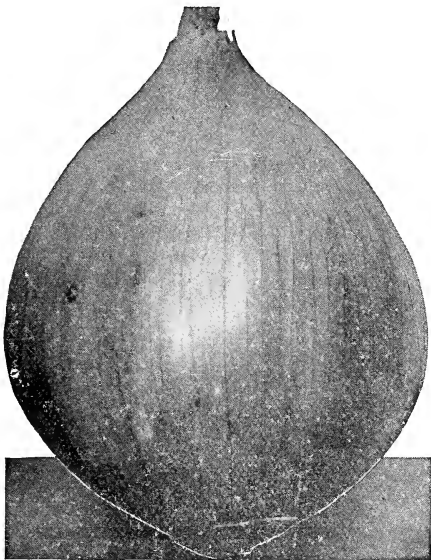
Southport White Globe Onion

ONIONS

CULTURE—Plant in seed beds and transplant. Cultivate lightly, not pulling soil towards onion plant. Should be set in field about 4 inches apart in rows about 2 or 3 feet. One pound of seed will produce 100,000 plants.

Bermudas. Imported varieties, coming direct to us from one among the most careful growers on the Island of Tenneriffe. While seedmen handling other growers' stocks have had trouble in mixed varieties, we have never had this trouble, and can recommend them to be straight varieties from past experience.

Crystal Wax. (Silver white skin and meat.) Very finely and mild flavored onion, but not such a good keeper. Excellent for quick or local market. Very early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.



Red Globe Onion

White. (Straw color yellow skin with white meat.) Medium flavor. Good keeper, heavy yielder and always in demand. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Red. (Red skin and dark meat.) Heaviest flavor of the three Bermuda varieties. Best keeper, very hardy grower and excellent seller. Keeps for shipping to most any point in America. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

American Varieties. California grown from selected plants:

Southport White Globe. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Southport Red Globe. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

White Silver Skin. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

PARSLEY

(Postpaid)

CULTURE—Same as turnips, mustard, collards, etc. One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill. Cover lightly.

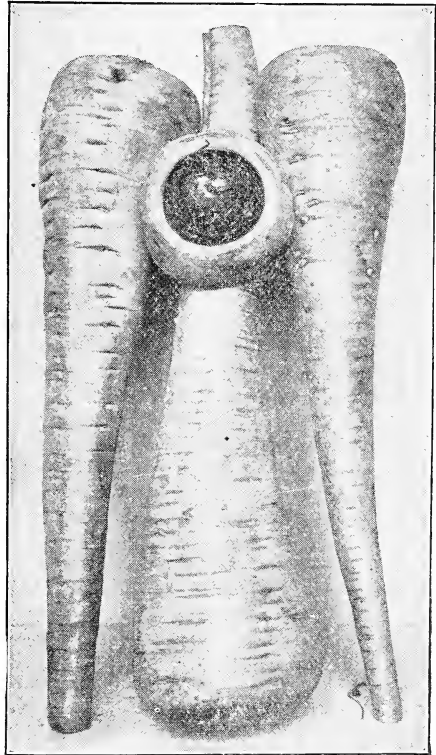
Moss Curled. Produces thick, bunchy plant with feather-shaped leaves of rich, dark green color. Fine for dressings green, also soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

PARSNIPS

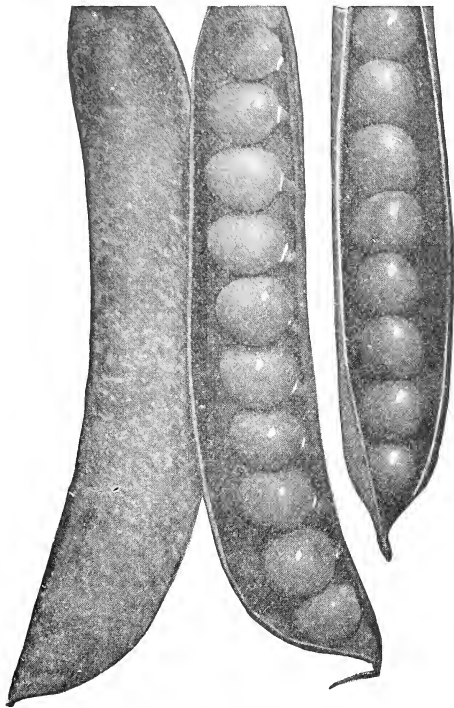
(Postpaid)

CULTURE—Same as other seasoning plants. One ounce of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Improved Hollow Crown. A large cropper, tender, sugary and popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Improved Hollow Crown



Alaska

GARDEN PEAS

Michigan-grown stock, from growers who use only selected stock of the best strains for their replanting.

CULTURE—From one-half to one bushel of seed required for an acre, depending on distance of drills and whether seed are large, small, wrinkled or rounded varieties. We suggest that all varieties not of the "Dwarfs" (with straw under 15 inches high) be planted in double rows, each double row being about 10 inches apart, while the wide middle is as wished, depending on hand or animal cultivation.

Alaska. (Earliest of all.) Seed are more round than wrinkled and of light greenish in color. Very prolific, but of short life. **Qt.**, prepaid, 40c; **peck**, \$2.25, **f. o. b.**; **bu.**, \$8.50, **f. o. b.**

Premium Gem. (70 days.) A medium-sized wrinkle pea, rather large pods. Peas of very fine appearance with 6 to 8 peas to the pod. In short, this is a market gardener's delight. **Qt.**, prepaid, 45c; **peck**, \$3.00, **f. o. b.**; **bu.**, \$12.00, **f. o. b.**

Dwarf Telephone. (75 days.) Extra large, well-filled pods of fine flavor. Very prolific and of long life. Good shipper to any market. **Qt.**, prepaid, 50c; **peck**, \$3.00, **f. o. b.**; **bu.**, \$11.00, **f. o. b.**

McLean's Advancer. (75 days.) Very much similar to the Premium Gem and Thomas Laxton. Wrinkled variety and of fine flavor. **Qt.**, prepaid, 45c; **peck**, \$2.25, **f. o. b.**; **bu.**, \$8.50, **f. o. b.**

Little Marvel. (70 days.) True to its name, this is a real "Marvel." Is a medium-sized seed, wrinkled and light green in color. For select and experienced pea growers this variety is one without a real peer and should be tried at least in small quantity by all gardeners. **Qt.**, prepaid, 50c; **peck**, \$3.25, **f. o. b.**; **bu.**, \$12.00, **f. o. b.**

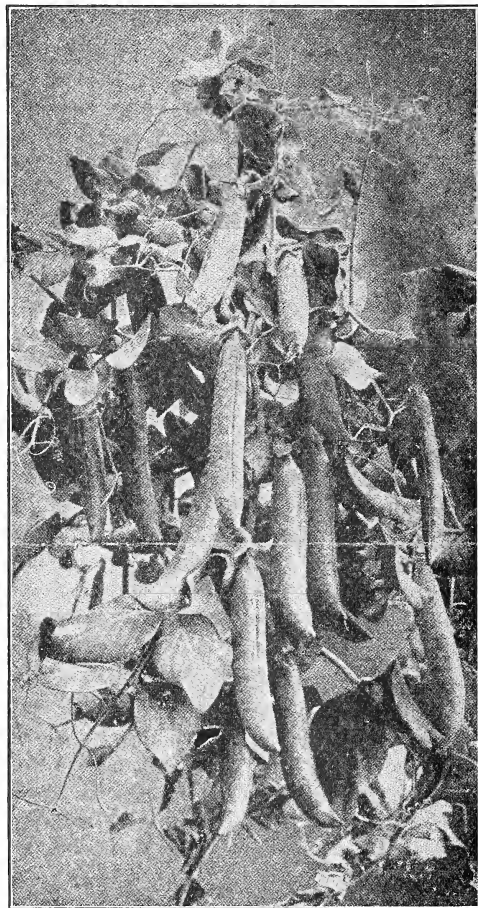
Thomas Laxton. (75 days.) Said to be the most finely flavored of all, unless the Gradus or Little Marvel, the latter of which is much smaller. **Qt.**, prepaid, 50c; **peck**, \$3.00, **f. o. b.**; **bu.**, \$12.00, **f. o. b.**

Gradus or Prosperity. (75 days.) Throws very large pods, nearly round, and from 4 to 4½ inches in length. Is a wrinkled, large seed variety. **Qt.**, postpaid, 50c; **peck**, \$3.00, **f. o. b.**; **bu.**, \$11.00, **f. o. b.**

In reply to yours of June 5, 1917, beg to say that the several hundred thousand Celery plants I purchased from you of the Golden Self-balancing variety were an excellent strain and truly named. All other seed I have purchased from you has given good results and perfectly satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

C. W. CHAPMAN, Sarasota, Fla.



Gradus or Prosperity



Early Rose

POTATOES (Irish)

These stocks are all Aroostock County, Maine, grown and furnished by one among the largest exclusive growers of potatoes in that section. After handling this stock for several years we have never had complaints from scab and fungus diseases; therefore, **GUARANTEE** them to be free from such. We offer you the very best **QUALITY** we can buy and set the price as low as possible, however, absolutely know that potatoes as good cannot be sold any cheaper. Special prices quoted in large quantities.

Red Bliss Triumph. (Red.) Price on application.

Spaulding's Early Rose No. 4. (White.) Price on application.

Irish Cobbler. (White.) Price on application.

PEPPERS

(Postpaid)

These stocks are New Jersey grown by one of the best and most particular growers in the business. Such growers as these are not "Merchants" offering seeds to the trade in wholesale quantities, but **ACTUAL GROWERS**, contracting their yield each season in advance.

CULTURE—One-half pound of seed should produce enough plants to set one-half acre. Should be fertilized with good vegetable manure and worked well with surface cultivation until blomo sets.

Allen's Market Special. This is an entirely new Pepper and bids fair to be one of the leading (if not the leading) sweet peppers for shipping. Surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. Flesh unusually thick and sweet. Averaging twice as thick as Ruby King. Peppers large and blocky. Packs well in drums and crates. Color, beautiful dark green, changing to bright crimson when ripe.

In a variety test of 72 lots of seed from prominent seedsmen, this pepper commenced bearing early and held up to the end of the season better than any other variety. Exceptionally good bearer under favorable conditions. Give a small space to this variety and we believe you will be well satisfied. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.**

Ruby Giant. This variety is a recent production from the Ruby King and Chinese Giant. **Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.**

World Beater. Very similar to the Ruby King and also Ruby Giant. Of very fine quality, both for table use and pickling, also ships well. Is of fancy shape and size and very prolific. **Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.**

Ruby King. One of the earliest varieties, it is also one of the most prolific. Rather long and ridged, making a beautiful appearance in pack. Is better known on the shippers' market than any other variety and is largely used by all truckers. **Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.**

PUMPKINS

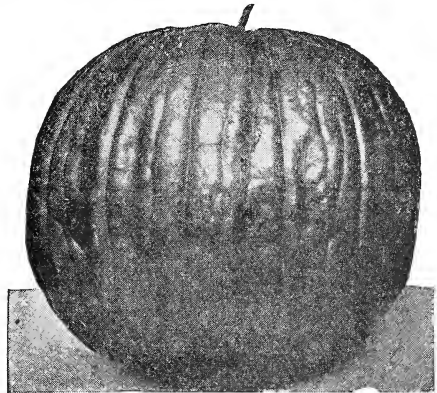
(Postpaid.)

CULTURE.—Some varieties can be cultivated less than others with good success; however, all require some cultivation until they at least get a start. If planted with corn, 100 hills to each acre will yield an enormous quantity. Are exceptional hog and cow feed and can be stored in dry places and kept indefinitely.

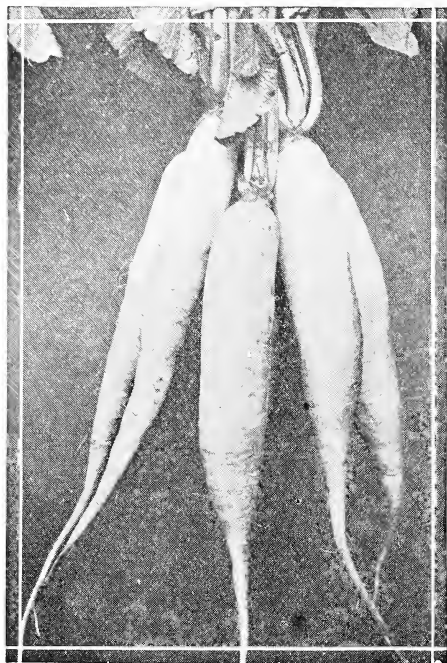
Mammoth Corn Field. Fruits grow to very large size, often reaching 2 feet in diameter, and weighing 75 and 100 pounds. Skin or rind of salmon color; very thick, bright yellow flesh, finely grained, tender and excellent for pies. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Small Sugar. Fruits of excellent quality, very luscious and tender, rather small in size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter, of flattened shape and rather ribbed. Rind is of deep yellow; are good keepers and of excellent quality for baking or pies. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

Tru Indian, or Seminole Bell. Fruits are of Dwarf size, averaging about 4 inches in diameter and rather flat. Are of dark golden color, vines are very prolific and fruits will keep through the entire winter. This is the strain found in Florida by the White Pioneers who settled among the Indians, the latter of whom were growing them in great quantities. Are of excellent flavor. **15c oz. only.**



Mammoth Corn Field



Long White Icicle

RADISH

(Postpaid.)

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will plant 50 feet of drill. Cultivate similar to turnips and other root crops.

Scarlet Globe. (15 days.) Is of deep scarlet red in color. Of very fine quality and a quick grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early White Tip Scarlet. (15 days.) Upper two-thirds of root is of bright red color while lower one-third is snow white. Very fine appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

French Breakfast. (15 days.) A little longer than White Tip Scarlet. Is of excellent quality and a quick grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

Brightest Long Scarlet. (25 days.) Of very bright red color, long shape, very uniform in size, crisp, brittle and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

Long White Icicles. (20 days.) About the same length root as Bright Long Scarlet, snow white skin and meat, very tender and cool in taste. Also an excellent later radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 80c.



Scarlet Globe



Victoria Spinach.

SPINACH

(Postpaid.)

CULTURE—One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Use surface cultivation similar to mustard or parsley.

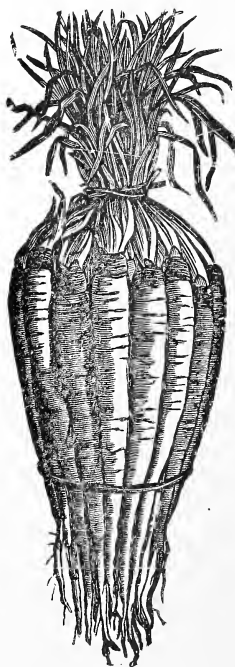
Victoria. Very heavy foliage, leaves of dark green color and of true Savoy appearance. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

New Zealand. Excellent for "Table Greens." Stems and leaves being of soft, thick and fleshy texture. For summer use, plant early in spring and it will last through the entire summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. Eight pounds per acre drilled in 3-foot rows. Cultivate lightly and often, similar to carrots or beets. Tops should be cut if intended to store for summer use, to prevent undue heating.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Roots are long and uniform in size, very highly flavored, tender, and can be boiled or sliced and fried. When boiled has an odor similar to Oyster, whence the latter part of its name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



SQUASH (For Winter Use)

(Postpaid.)

CULTURE.—Both winter and summer are cultivated the same. One pound of seed required to plant an acre. Bush varieties should be planted about 3 feet between rows and from 20 to 30 inches in drill. Running or vine varieties should be given more room.

True Hubbard. (Running.) Vines are of very strong running growth. Fruits are of olive shape, dark green in color and very rich flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.00.

Boston Marrow. (Running.) Fruits are of large size, rinds being deep or bright orange yellow, also the flesh. Very hard shell and good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.00.

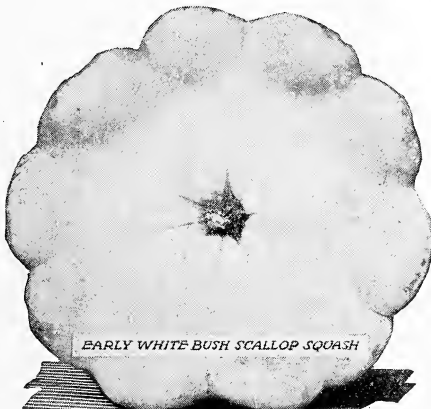
Italian Vegetable Marrow. This is the earliest squash planted in this country. Is not well known except among those gardeners supplying northern markets with large foreign population, where this variety mainly finds its sale. Fruits are of bright green color, rather long and cucumber shaped, maturing in only a few days after bloom sheds. Is of excellent quality, good shipper and in demand. Seed are of true stock and imported from Italy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.50.

Spring, Summer and Fall

Early White Bush Squash.

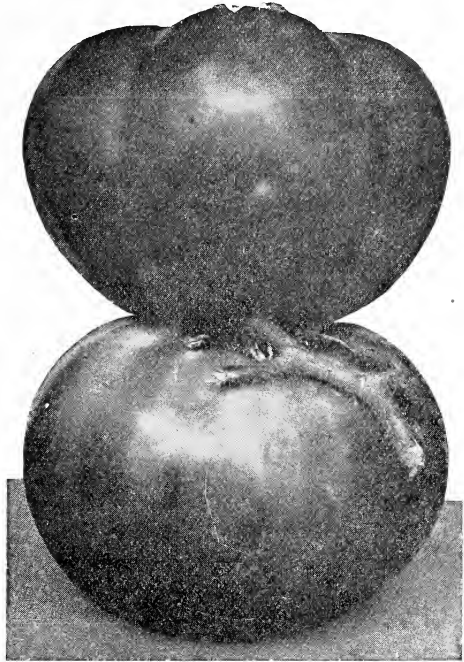
Early White Bush. (Bush.) This is known as the Early White Bush Scallop or Patty Pan and a very common variety in Florida. Makes a rather small white scalloped fruit, very quick growers and receive constant demand on the ordinary market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Yellow Bush. (Bush.) Similar in shape, growth, etc., to the Early White Bush except has yellow skin and deep yellow meat. Is also well liked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.00.



Mammoth White Bush. (Bush.) Similar in shape and appearance, also quality to the Early White Bush, not so prolific or quite as early. Makes much larger fruits and where large squash are desired is a wonder. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Early Yellow Crook-neck. (Bush.) Very early and productive, vines of true bush growth, fruits are of the popular crook-neck type, rich yellow in color and of very fine table and shipping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.00.



Improved Matchless

TOMATOES

(Postpaid.)

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in bed and transplanted to field for better results. Some do not do this, but plant one-half in field and reset from those hills to the rest of ground; but a plant transplanted will give much earlier fruit and thriftier growth than one not done so. One-half pound of seed should give sufficient plants for setting an acre and oftentimes many more.

Livingston's Globe. (Second early.) NOTE: Our strain of Livingston's Globe which we sell in bulk, while not sold us by Livingston, is of equal quality to those offered here even in "Livingston's Blue Seal" packages. This stock is grown for us in New Jersey by our regular tomato grower from selected seed each season and we recommend it to be of equal quality to any other on the market. equal quality to any other on the market.

This variety is of globe shape, fruits of medium size and uniform in shape, solid pink in color and one of the best for shipping. While not the earliest variety, it is a preference among growers shipping to far north markets because of its excellent holding qualities and appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Allen's Prize Market. Is earlier than any other good purple tomato. Vines robust, almost blight proof. This increases your crop and especially when weather conditions are unfavorable. Sets nodes low and close, permitting the tops to be trimmed to advantage. It is almost true globe shape, free from cracks and blemishes. Ripens uniformly. From experiments with other varieties under the same conditions last year it yielded more than any other shipping tomato. We especially urge every planter to put in a few of these tomatoes and convince yourself that they are by far the best tomato for the market gardener. Our seed this year is very limited and we are therefore only furnishing our customers with a very limited amount this season, but will be in position to furnish next season in any quantity. **Price, oz., \$1.50.**

Livingston's Beauty. (Early.) One of the earliest, large, solid fruited tomatoes, very smooth and purplish pink in color. Exceedingly prolific, makes large upright vines of very heavy and dark green growth. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; ½ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$3.00.**

Improved Matchless. (Early.) A very fine strain of Matchless making extra large heavy upright bushes of dark rich green foliage, producing an abundance of medium-large sized fruits, rich red in color, with very few seed and heavy solid meat in seed cells. Very fine in flavor and of the finest appearance, making it a good seller. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; ½ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$3.00.**

Early June Pink. (Early.) A very fine variety, producing large heavy foliage and fruits of purplish pink in color. Has very few seed, and is medium large, firm and very solid. One of the earliest and best varieties for home gardeners or local markets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$4.00.**

Improved New Stone. (Early.) Fruits are large, smooth, solid and scarlet red in color. Vines are not of such an upright growth but very prolific and hardy. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; ½ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.75.**

Red Rock. Bright red. An excellent shipping variety. Bright red, large solid fruit, free from excess of water, very smooth, of fine flavor; heavy yielder, very vigorous grower, which protects the fruit from sun. Excellent for home or shipping. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Allen's Preserving. (Early and small fruited.) This variety is especially used for home or canning clubs in making tomato preserves. It is early, very prolific, of small oblong shape averaging about two inches in length and one inch in diameter. Fruits are rich yellow in color, and when planted early will continue to bear through summer. For preserve purposes we recommend these to every housewife or Canning Girls' Club. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.**

RUTABAGAS

CULTURE—Same as turnips. (Postpaid.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Breadstone (white fleshed)	5c	10c	25c	75c
Improved American Purple Top	5c	10c	25c	75c
Yellow Globe (Yellow fleshed)	5c	10c	25c	75c

TURNIPS

(Postpaid.)

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. For an acre in drill about 3 pounds and 5 pounds to broadcast. During early fall or winter broadcasting is very popular since the occasional frosts keep the weeds and grass back, but in spring or late summer drilling is most satisfactory method. Cultivate shallow in drills as ordinary root crops of this kind.

For planting in fall, winter or early spring the yellow fleshed varieties are better since they withstand the cold to a better degree of quality than others; however, for late summer, or late spring, the white fleshed varieties are preferred since they do not peth and toughen as quickly as the yellows.

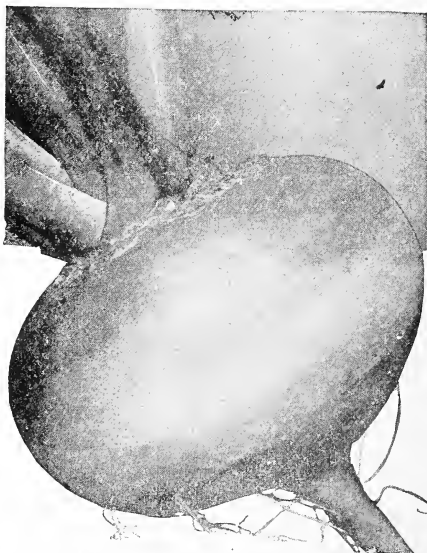
The Purple Top Globe, Pomeranian White Globe, Extra Early White Milan are the earliest varieties, all white meats.

The Purple Top Strapleaf and Early White Flat Dutch are the standard flat sorts and also white meats, being about one week later than the Earlies.

The White Egg is an oval shaped turnip, of thin white skin and fine table quality. The White or Pomeranian Globe is of similar shape to the Red or Purple Top Globe, and is also a very fine, thin skin white fleshed variety.

The Amber or Yellow Globe is a yellow fleshed variety, very fine for cold weather planting and should be pulled early or about the size of an egg when both the roots and top are very tender, but if allowed to remain until grown is of very large size and only fit for stock feeding.

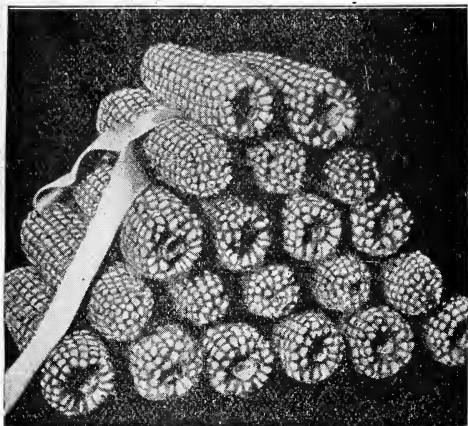
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Early White Flat Dutch	5c	10c	25c	75c
Early Red or Purple Top Strapleaf	5c	10c	25c	75c
Extra Early White Milan	5c	10c	25c	75c
Purple Top White Globe	5c	10c	25c	75c
Pomeranian White Globe	5c	10c	25c	75c
White Egg	5c	10c	25c	75c
Long White or Cow Horn	5c	10c	25c	75c
Amber or Yellow Globe	5c	10c	25c	75c



Purple Top White Globe

Allen's Selected Southern Grown FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

All for Sanford, Florida



Allen's Improved Golden Dent.

CORN

Our selected seed corn is positively all grown by growers who make a specialty of growing exclusively **Select Seed**. These fields are so planted that other polands cannot mix and the seed then saved from the interior of the field. We give after each variety listed, the name of the State in which it was grown and by reference from our customers who have dealt with us for several years. We would also add that in selecting your corn from this catalogue list, if you will notice our mention of what months each variety can be planted to mature properly, you will avoid the chance of inferior and withered corn. Samples furnished on request.

Early Varieties

Allen's Improved Golden Dent. (90 days.) This is one of the earliest Big Ear corns on the market. The original strain of this corn is from Virginia and it is getting better each year under propagation in Florida. Is a good producer even on light soils and is a wonder on rich or heavy lands, making rather large stalk and throwing from 2 to 4 fully matured ears. Is from 12 to 14 row corn, large long ears with very small red kolb. While early, is fairly hard and therefore is a fairly good keeper. **Quart, postpaid, 30c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

Cuban Flint. We might say this variety is **weevil proof**. Is grown around Sanford very extensively on account of its hardness; a thrifty, vigorous grower, yields well, planted late resists bugs and worms and a sure cropper. **Quart, postpaid, 35c; peck, not postpaid, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.**

Second Early Varieties

Allen's Four-Ear Prolific. (100 days. Georgia grown.) This variety is white seeded and white kolb small and rather long. About 10 to 12 rows of corn on each kolb and yields from 2 to 5 fully matured ears on each stalk. As all prolific corn, it is rather soft but is a heavy yielder and excellent for early use. **Quart, postpaid, 35c; peck, f. o. b., \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.**

Blount's Prolific. (100 days. Alabama grown.) This variety bears the name of its producer and is a very fine prolific variety. Yields well, producing from 3 to 6 ears to each stalk, seed are white and rather large, with medium sized ear. **Quart, postpaid, 30c; peck, 90c, f. o. b.; bushel, \$3.00.**

Late Varieties

Allen's Florida Flint. (120 days.) Florida grown.) This is the old reliable Florida Poor Land white or yellowish grain corn. Grains are very deep, ears long and heavy. Is the best producer we know of on real light or poor soils. **Quart, postpaid, 25c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.25.**

Allen's Little Red Kolb. (120 days. Florida grown.) Does not produce great amount of fodder, but has good heavy weather shuck and is a good variety for keeping. **Quart, postpaid, 30c; peck, f. o. b., 90c; bushel, \$3.00.**

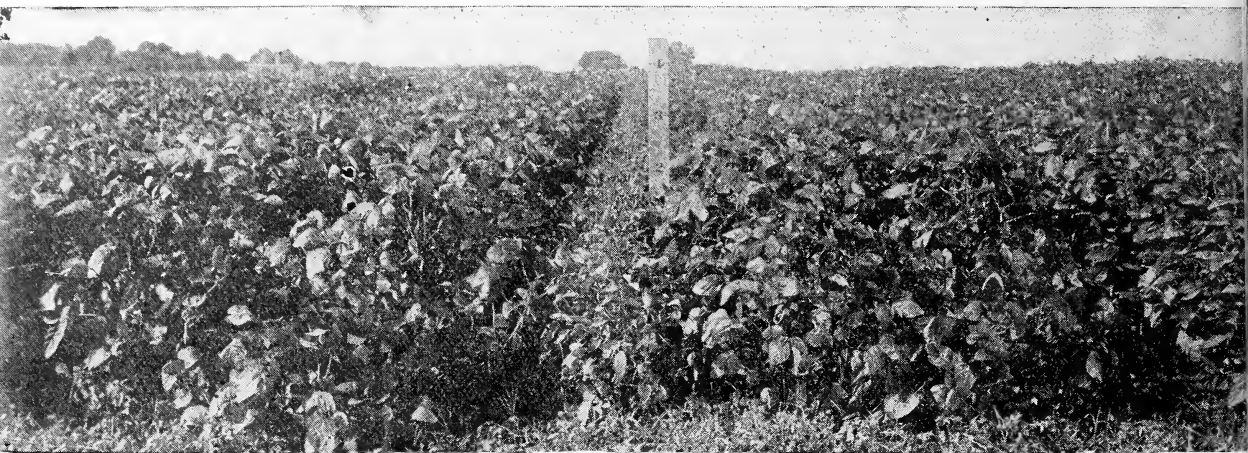
NOTE—None of the Leguminous crops are without their respective value. All the varieties listed on next page are not only of excellent feeding qualities in the form of cured hay, but make excellent **Humus** when returned to the ground by turning under and allowing to rot, whereupon they mellow and open the soil, allowing greater ventilation and causing fertilizers to act more freely.

Wauchula, Florida.

Pardon delay. Your seeds I used was good, clean and true to name. I have used none better. All very satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

O. T. WADSWORTH.



Mammoth Yellow Soy Bean.

SOY or SOJA BEANS

Mammoth Yellow. While there are nearly as many varieties of Soy Beans as Cow Peas, this is the best for general purposes in Florida. It is even heavier in nitrogen gathering qualities than the Cow Pea, thereby offering more improvement to the land, and can be pastured or fed as cured feed. Bush is of upright growth, pods forming at leaf joints in clusters and as large as the large podded English Peas. Seed are about one-third larger than the white or Navy Bean and bright yellow in color. Very rich in fat producing qualities. Write for prices.

COW PEAS

Unknown or Wonderful. ("Edible.") This variety is among the rankest growers, making long vines of very heavy texture and not bearing until late summer; however, then very prolific. Write for prices.

Whippoorwill. ("Edible.") One of the early varieties, of a bush or bunch growth. A very prolific sort and used by many for early spring "Snap Peas." An excellent variety for broadcast in corn after laying by. Seed are of medium size and brown speckled. Write for prices.

New Era. ("Edible.") Another of the bush or bunch varieties, very early and prolific. Of fine flavor when used for table as well as a good stock variety. Seed medium sized and dark speckled. Write for prices.

Clay. A bright yellow seeded variety, making heavy running vines medium late and very prolific. A good pea for hay or cover purpose. Write for prices.

Early Black. ("Edible.") Another of the large varieties, seed are deep black in color and rather large in size. Very early, prolific and of excellent quality. White for prices.

Red Ripper. This variety is a favorite in North and South Carolina, being a rather late bearer, but very prolific and making enormous vines. Write for prices.

Brabham. "Immune from Root-Knot." Speckled Seed. 25c.

Iron. "Immune from Root-Knot." Light brown Seed. 25c.

Both of these wonderful varieties are immune from root-knot, wilt resistant, free from all diseases common to Cow Peas, upright runners, prolific bearers, and form a great number of nitrate nodules on their roots than any other variety. State Etymologist of Georgia says of the Brabham: "In my opinion the Brabham is the best cow pea in existence." These varieties are each very heavy viner, making them excellent for hay cutting or cover crops. Write for prices.

California Black Eye. ("Edible.") (California grown.) This is a bush or bunch variety and is almost exclusively used for eating purposes. Seed are about twice the size of the ordinary or small Black Eye and very beautiful in appearance. Write for prices.

Florida Black Eye. ("Edible.") Very similar to the Larger or California Black Eye except for the vines being of slightly greater running nature and the seed only about two-thirds the size. Very good quality and slightly harder.

VETCH

Sandy or Hairy. (Imported Siberia grown stock.) This is truly a legume and in fact one of the parents of our commonly known English or Garden Pea. It is of climbing nature and should be sown broadcast with oats or rye and preferably oats because of their being stronger and better able to up-hold the weight of the Vetch vine than rye. Can be pastured through winter and cut in spring. Should be sown from October to January, using about 10 pounds with one-half bushel of oats or rye per acre. Prices on application.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese Excellent crop for poultry, and should be made generally grown throughout Florida. Can be sown in early spring or late summer, maturing in about 60 days. 25c lb., postpaid; 10 lbs. or more, 20c, postpaid.



Early Amber Sorghum.

PROFITABLE GRAIN CROPS FOR POULTRY AND FORAGE FOR STOCK

SORGHUM or CANE SEED

Drilling, use 10 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Early Amber. (Forage and grain. Brownish black seed.) Early forage crop and does especially well in Florida. Both well liked by stock. Will yield 40 to 60 bushels of grain alone per acre where drilled and cultivated like corn and much earlier. Stalk is of sugar combination and is relished by animals for either green or cured forage. Prices on application.

Early Orange. (Forage and grain. Reddish brown seed.) Is also an early variety but is about 10 days later than Early Amber. Prices on application.

Branching Sorghum or Yellow Milo Maize. Very similar in growth to either of the sorghums listed above, in fact all are of the same original plant family. Write for prices.

KAFFIR CORNS and MILLETS

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet. This variety is used for green forage to cut back and sprout again for stock. Can be cut 30 inches high every 4 or 5 weeks. Grains are especially fine for poultry, pigeons, etc. **Postpaid, ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

White Kaffir and Yellow Kaffir. Each of these varieties are practically drought resistant and are being realized as more valuable each year. They throw more heads of grain to the stalk than the Sorghums but these heads are not quite so large, however, the yield per acre is just as great. Either Kaffirs or Sorghums can be sown from March to July with excellent results. Write for prices.

Egyptian Wheat or Shallu. This is similar in growth to sorghum but makes more fodder and larger grain heads. The finest feed for fattening poultry we have yet found. Heads can be cut off stalk when ripe and fed in poultry yard and stalks will throw another head at leaf joints all through summer. Plant in drills and cultivate like corn. Fodder and grains are excellent stock forage and grain. Grain is very strong feed and will yield fifty bushels per acre. Makes excellent "Cake Flour" or "Buckwheat Flour" when mixed about one-third Shallu Ground fine and two-

thirds wheat flour. If you have poultry this crop means "EGGS." Write for prices.

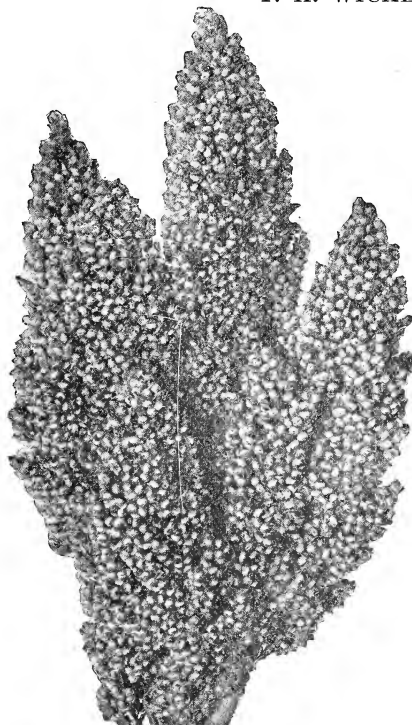
German or Golden Millet. This millet is somewhat different from the Cat-Tail, each being a distinct growth and for a distinct purpose. Excellent for broadcasting for hay or planting with Cow Peas. Has small heads of "Fuzzy" appearance and is a fine crop for forage. Write for prices.

Coleman, Florida.

Replying to yours, will say the Bermuda Onion seed bought of you came up perfectly. Onions were perfect yield and satisfactory.

Respectfully,

T. H. WICKER.



Kaffir Corn

PASTURE OR GRAZING CROPS FOR WINTER AND EARLY SPRING HAY



OATS

We consider the farmer's great advantage in money-saving crops to be a suitable pasture or grazing field not only for his stock but poultry. These crops furnish feed through the winter months and after pasturing, if the stock is withdrawn during January or February, the grain then matures and allows a very profitable mowing for cured hay, which is very badly needed before early corn or grass is accessible.

One bushel seed required for an acre broadcast.

Burt or Ninety-Day. (90 days.) This, while the oats weigh less per bushel than some other varieties, is a very heavy producer of grain and can be sown after it is too late for the others and yet make an excellent crop. Where late sowing is necessary, double the amount per acre and cut when the grain is hardening. For this purpose planting can be made as late as February with excellent results. Write for prices.

Fulghum. (110 days.) Nearly as early as the Burt but somewhat heavier yielder, entirely beardless, a good drought resister and as nearly rustproof as any variety of oats. Write for prices.

Hasting's Hundred Bushel. (130 days.) A good thrifty grower, a good yielder of grain and stands drought well. Somewhat later than a few varieties but excellent for grazing, pasture or hay. Write for prices.

Texas Rust Proof. (130 days.) A good grower and yielder, and as rust proof as any variety. Very hardy since its nature is dry seasons. Proves to be very hardy as grazing oats and will produce good crop of grain. Write for prices.

RYE

After extensive experiments of years in Florida with this seed we find three varieties to give what we consider proper satisfaction, therefore only recommend these, in fact do not carry except this varieties, viz.: Florida or Madison County Grown, Abruzzi, and Georgia Grown.

From one peck to half bushel required per acre broadcast.

Florida Black. Grown upright and rather tall. Ready for grazing in from 4 to 6 weeks. Write for prices.

Abruzzi. While it is some earlier, and under some conditions offers great stooing qualities, it does not grow quite as straight or tall. We do not believe it to be any superior to our Florida Grown Black Rye. Write for prices.

Georgia. Grown in North Georgia, lighter in color, with also a somewhat lighter colored and smaller grain than our native black. While it is cheaper in price it certainly is the most expensive where much of an acreage is desired or where one wishes a spring harvest. Write for prices.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex Variety. (1916 crop imported from Japan.) This product if ever tried one time needs no further recommendation. It is very much like the Rutabaga Turnip in growth and appearance. Should be sown between September and March. Is a cold weather plant, not thriving during the hot summer months to any great extent. Is of great value as a green feed or grazer and can be either pasture by stock or poultry or cut green. When grown with rape as a grazing or winter pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle, seems to have no superior. **Lb., postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs. or more, not postpaid, at 18c.**

VELVET BEANS

"One of the Greatest Soil Builders Known to the Farmer."

Florida or Late Velvet. (150 days. "Speckled.") This is the old original variety known to Gulf Coast farmers for years and while it was noticed to improve the soil for the following spring crop the cause of this was unknown except from the belief that "shade" was its value. This is true but only to a small per cent in comparison to its leguminous nature. Vines get very rank even on the lightest of soils, shading the ground through the hot summer months. When planted to gather the seed, plant with corn so the stalks will hold the vines and keep the pods from resting on the ground. Very prolific in yield, stock fattening as the stock gather them from the dead vines. Also used for ornamental shading purposes around porches and summer houses. Write for prices.

Extra Early or 100 Day Velvet. (100 days. "Speckled.") The Florida Speckled and Yoka-homa are its parents. It is early, productive and hardy. Can be planted in rows with corn or alternately with peanuts. While the vines are not so rank in growth as the Florida Speckled or Late Velvet it is a very heavy bearer and add abundant humus to the soil. Seed are similar to Florida Speckled. An ideal variety for planting late so as to mature before frost. Quote on application.

Chinese Velvet. (125 days. "Flat White Seed.") This is a medium variety between the Extra Early and Late Florida Velvets, is a distinct variety, resembling the White Lyon in color but thicker through the seed. Pods are 5 to 6 inches in length and somewhat rounded because of thickness of seed. Quote on application.

White Lyon Velvet. (150 days. "White Seed Lima in shape.") Similar in growth of vine, shape of leaves, and size and appearance of pods, to the Chinese Velvet. Makes good cover crop, plenty of humus for turning under and very fine stock feed. Quote on application.

PEANUTS

There is no better crop for its purposes to the farmer than a field of Peanuts. The benefits to be derived depend on the variety planted. First select your uses for which you wish the yield, then select your variety to meet these requirements. Description of each variety contains its advantages as our experience has been noticed.

Improved Spanish or Valencia. (100 days.) This is a three kernel nut, very prolific and

of a bush variety. It is about twenty days later than the Small or Early Spanish but is equally as prolific. Is used especially to save the vines and even nuts for cured hay and the kernels for commercial use for parching purposes. Is of very fine flavor, large deep red skin nuts and very fine quality. Quote on application.

Small or Early Spanish. (90 days.) This is the smallest, most prolific of the bush or bunch varieties. Makes a heavy set bush and clusters the nuts just below the ground and around the root. Makes an exceptionally palatable hay or cured stock food product and is liked by stock. Is a very heavy yielder. Quoted on application.

Florida Field or Ever-Bearing. (120 days.) This is of the vine or running variety and gives better satisfaction when used to fatten hogs in the field. Makes long runners or vines leading from the main root of the plant. Is very prolific and will yield well on even lighter soils than the bush varieties. Prices on application.

BEGGAR WEED

True Giant. (Florida grown). One of the strongest legumes known, of very thrifty growth and makes excellent cured hay. Can be cut 3 or 4 times during spring and summer and then allowed to re-seed before frost. For open field sowing, broadcast 10 pounds per acre for early cutting stand. For sowing in orange groves use only 8 to 10 pounds and plant after the trees have received their spring cultivation, or along in June and July. For a cover crop or to turn under for humus this cannot be exceeded. Grows very rank and is wonderfully high in nitrates and potash. Prices on application.

BURR CLOVER

Southern or Spotted. (Seed in Burr.) While this has only been introduced in Florida a short while it proves to be a very profitable crop and especially during the colder months of fall and winter. Should be sown broadcast during October to January, using from 15 to 20 pounds in the burr per acre. Will re-seed the ground so one planting is only necessary for a continual crop of clover. Relished by stock. Makes good winter pasture and excellent cured hay for summer use. Prices on application.

Root Crops and Their Value to the Florida Farmer

Many of the crops under this class are very valuable legumes while others are very hard on the soil and if repeated too often will finally decrease its value, therefore, those varieties should be transferred from one portion of the field to another each year and if possible mostly used on new land that is in cultivation its first year.

Among these crops are the different varieties of peanuts, all of which have been described heretofore in this catalogue, among the most profitable of these are Chufas or Earth Almonds. These are very high in fat ingredients and will, in the same length of time put as much heavy weight on a hog, chicken or turkey as any other food known.

CHUFAS or EARTH ALMONDS.

Quart, postpaid, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75, f. o. b.

GRASSES FOR CURED HAY AND PASTURE PURPOSES IN FLORIDA



BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda Grass while the most detestable grass to the Florida farmer today, is excellent when used for its purpose. First it does not injure land as is the common belief, but because it produces a heavy sod, is excellent for old or worn-out land, where it can be pastured through the summer with excellent results and is relished by stock and poultry. This is an excellent grass for sowing on wild prairie lands in pastures and will grow on any soil or land in Florida. Larger ranch corporations are using this in this manner with good results. Should be sown for quick stand at the rates of about 10 pounds per acre and during any month between January and December. **Lb., postpaid, 75c; 10 lbs. or more, delivered, at 60c.**

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

This is among the finest of lawn grasses for winter planting and should be sown during October, November, December and January, and will produce a permanent lawn in Florida during the winter months in which our native grasses will remain green. It is a very quick grower and makes an excellent quality hay in the cured product. For permanent lawn purposes it must be kept mown, whereby it stools very profusely and produces a solid or matted sod of green shutes, very tender and beautiful in appearance. If your lawns are bedded with grasses that "inge" during the frosty month, immediately prepare to broadcast at rates of about twenty pounds per acre and enjoy a cold green lawn during the winter. When warm seasons again open this grass disappears. It is not an annual here and will give no trouble from scattered seeds as it does not grow during summer. **Per lb., postpaid, 20c; 10 lbs. or more, postpaid, at 15c.**

Sanford, Fla., June 15, 1917.

L. Allen Seed Co.,

Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry relative the quality of your seed stocks in my judgment, from experience, would say that I am operating thirty-five acres of land that since winter has been planted to Lettuce, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Water Melons, Corn, etc., and am glad to advise that I have purchased nothing from you that was not absolutely up to recommendation and true to strain in every respect and am enclosing my order for Lima Beans, Fordhook variety herein attached for delivery the coming spring.

Thanking you for past favors and assuring you of my future business, I remain.

Yours very truly,

E. W. BIGGERS.

Sanford, Florida.

All the seed I bought from you have given good results; proved perfect satisfaction in quality and germination. Expect to use your seeds for 1917 and 1918.

Yours truly,

W. C. POST.

While there are many varieties of grasses listed by the Southern Seedmen in their annual catalogues, many of these will be found, if tried in Florida, to be unsatisfactory, sometimes from being unsuitable in view of the climate or seasons and other times because of not the proper soil.

Soils are as peculiar and various as human nature and it is a well-known fact, that unless suitable soil is used with any crop, the yield will be far inferior to what was possibly expected from recommendation, by the seed house. Of course soils can be made adaptable by years of effort along scientific lines, to most any need.

Hastings, Florida.

In reply to your inquiry, will say the Onion seed gave perfect satisfaction. They came up good and grew all right. The freeze set them back some, still they came out and did well. All the seed I got out of you came all right. Will want Onion seed of you again this fall, and probably other seed.

Yours very truly,

J. H. YELVERTON.

Sanford, Florida.

Referring to your inquiry as to my satisfaction with your strain of Globe Tomato seed I wish to reply that in several years of farming both in Florida and Alabama I have never succeeded in getting a truer strain of real Globe Tomatoes. On one plant I found forty-two full sized and beautifully shaped fruit. From two acres planted with your stock I shipped nine hundred and sixty-four crates. You may depend on my Tomato order for the coming spring, as I have never used a better strain in fifteen years of Tomato growing.

Yours very truly,

W. E. CHAPMAN.



Grasses For Cured Hay and Pasturage

NATAL GRASS or

TRI-CHOLAENA ROSEA

The finest hay producer for the high dry lands of Florida. Can be grown profitably where other crops fail on account of drought. Does not require rain and is a legume. While on new ground, spring and summer sowings are satisfactory but on old ground where weeds or grass of wild nature have become seeded, a much better stand will be obtained by sowing broadcast about 5 to 8 pounds per acre during October, November or December. This enables the seed to be ready to sprout as early as the weeds and as the frost during winter kills back the latter it must be very cold to other than nip the sprouts, which does the plant no harm. In Central and South Florida fields have been known to remain green since planting and pasturing during the entire winter. These planting dates are a proven fact to us, very noticeable during the past three years and where other than first year land is to be used we recommend fall and winter sowings for best results. Makes heavy shallow sod on land and is a poor land improver. **Per lb., postpaid, 50c; 10 lbs. or more, write for prices.**

RHODES GRASS

"Imported from South America."

For the low or damp lands of Florida, this grass is without a peer. It thrives on either heavy or light soils, mainly requiring dampness. It will stand with roots covered in water for weeks during the growing season without scalding or rusting. It does not, however, stand quite as straight or tall as Natal Grass or Millets, being a lighter stalk in texture. Is of a beautiful dark green color, growing from stools and getting thicker with each cutting. We believe this grass on suitable damp soils will produce more hay per acre than any other hay crop of its kind known to Florida. One ton per acre at a cutting is no exceptional yield for Rhodes Grass and is of equal strength for feeding and as well liked by animals as the finest Timothy. Will re-seed for the following year so that one planting only is necessary. Is of quick germination and very thrifty in growth. Makes excellent grazing pasture crop being now used by many of the large cattle breeding corporations on their extensive ranches throughout the Everglades and Saint John's River Ranches. Is not affected by cold in South Florida unless eighteen degrees temperature and is relished by stock for grazing. Broadcast from 5 to 10 pounds per acre. **Lb., postpaid, 70c; 10 lbs. or more, 60c.**





Field of Sudan Grass.

SUDAN GRASS

This grass originated in Egypt and was introduced in the United States about the year 1909. The first experiments were conducted in Texas. Can best be described in appearance as between the Johnson Grass and some of the taller Millets. Grows taller than Johnson, in many cases to 6 and 7 feet high. Is also softer than either millet or Johnson Grass and while the seed have somewhat the same appearance as Johnson the Sudan has none of the detestable qualities about sprouting from the roots or re-seeding. Once the frost comes this grass is exterminated and another seeding is necessary for more Sudan Grass. The roots give no trouble whatever and the crop is as easy to get rid of as Millets. A very heavy yielder and can be cut for forage much the same as Pearl or Cat-tail Millet, shooting new sprouts and thicker each time it is cut. Our stock is absolutely free of Johnson Grass mixture. Should be drilled in rows about 3 to 5 feet apart using about 3 pounds of seed per acre. If wished to be smaller stalks, plant in two foot drills and use about 6 to 8 pounds per acre. **Lb., postpaid, 40c; 10 lbs. or more, 35c, f. o. b.**

Winter Garden, Florida.

I have used several pounds of your Big Boston Lettuce seed the past season; using nothing but yours and Landreth's, and so far as I was able to judge, yours were not inferior to the others in any respect. I grew very good Lettuce from both.

Yours very truly,
A. W. HURLEY.

Wauchula, Florida.

I used some of your Cucumber seed the past spring and they were entirely satisfactory as to germination and production.

Yours very truly,

Punta Gorda, Florida.

In regard to the Melon seed will say I have planted Tom Watson for several years, but I never found better seed in any seed house than those I got from you. I had two acres and every hill was Tom Watson. Will order this fall from you.

Yours truly,
J. S. STEPHENS.

Sanford, Florida.

I have been using quite a few of your seeds for the last two seasons and have been perfectly satisfied in every respect.

Yours truly,
D. R. BRISSON.

Montverde, Florida.

We have used your seeds with entire satisfaction during the past six months and expect to continue doing so.

Yours very truly,
CARPENTER & ROBINSON.

We strongly recommend to our customers to give special attention to the seeding of Grass and Clover seeds. Shortage and high prices of hay, and the high prices of cattle and the necessity for growing plenty of feed for cattle, all give an incentive for putting in full acreage of grasses and clovers.

Land sown to grasses and clovers is not only resting and improving, but they are also what are classed as the labor-saving crops, requiring the minimum of labor to handle during the year. This is a very important consideration, in view of the scarcity of farm labor everywhere.

We give full information in this catalog also in regard to Garden Seeds for general planting. We would urge our customers particularly to plant all the vegetables possible for winter use, so as to give the greatest possible food production.

Flower Seeds

Flowers are the Sweetest Things on Earth
Without a Soul

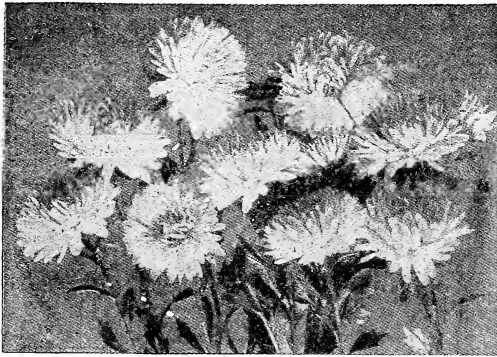
A flower garden adds brightness and cheer to a home as nothing else will. It pleases the wife, the husband, the children and visitors.

With the war over, housewives are paying more attention to their flower gardens than ever before.

We now have a complete line of Flower Seed, of which are number one in every respect. GOOD, FRESH and RELIABLE. "Our watch word—"Honest Germination." Send for our \$1.00 selection and have the prettiest flower yard in the community.

FLOWER SEED IN BULK

We only list such as are adapted to this climate and please remember we get our seed direct from the grower fresh every year.



Asters

ASTER

	Pkt.
Rose	\$0.10
Spring Needle Type (Velvet) .....	.10

BEGONIA

	Pkt.	Oz.
Astropurpea, Dwarf Vernon (Mixed)	\$0.25	\$20.00

CARNATION

	Pkt.	Oz.
Double Mixed	\$0.10	\$1.25
Marguerite, Giant Mixed .....	.10	1.50
Marguerite, Fine Double Mixed .....	.10	1.75

COSMOS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Mammoth Flowering (Lady Lenox Pink)	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.90
Mammoth Flowering, Crimson .....	.10	.25	.95
Mammoth Flowering, White .....	.10	.25	.90

CHRYSANTHEMUM

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Double White	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$2.50
Finest Mixed .....	.10	.25	2.50
Double Mixed .....	.10	.25	2.50
Yellow .....	.10	.25	2.50

	Pkt.	Oz.
Shasta Alaska	\$0.10	\$2.25

DIANTHUS

	Pkt.	Oz.
Double Mixed	\$0.10	\$0.75

FOUR O'CLOCK

	Pkt.	Oz.
All Colors Mixed	\$0.10	\$0.25

GERANIUM

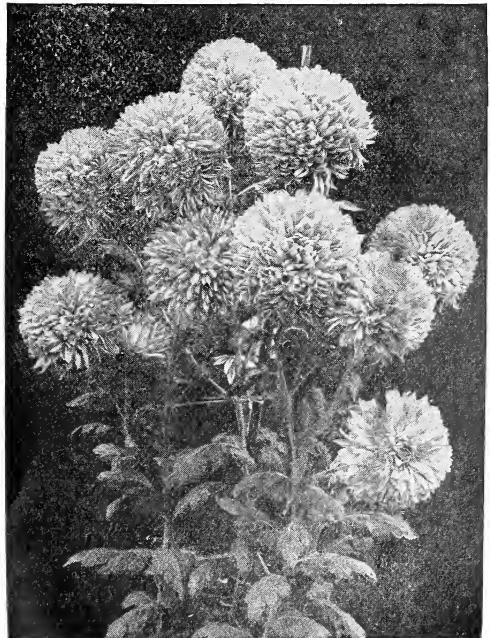
	Pkt.	Oz.
Lady Washington	\$0.20	\$15.00

LARKSPUR

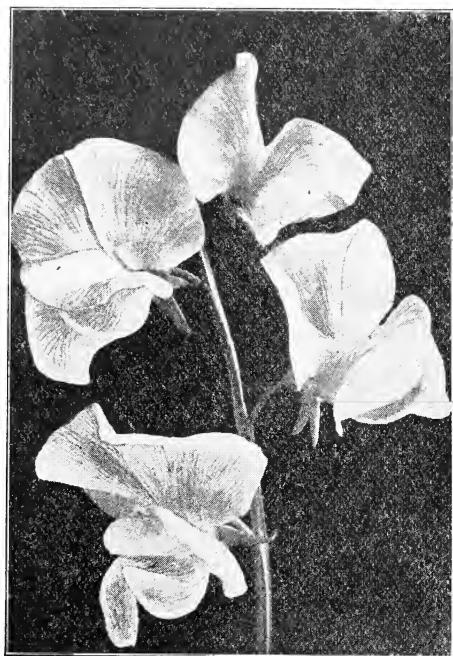
	Pkt.	Oz.
Larkspur	\$0.10	\$0.50

MARIGOLD

	Pkt.	Oz.
Tall African Double (Finest Mixed)	\$0.10	\$0.50



Chrysanthemum



Sweet Peas NASTURTIUMS

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
King Theodore, Dwarf.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$1.75
Dwarf Mixed .....	.10	.15	1.25
Tall Mixed .....	.10	.15	1.25

POPPY

	Pkt.
Double Mixed	\$0.10

PANSIES

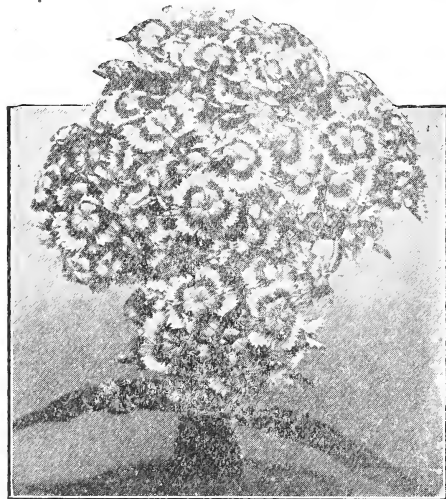
	Pkt.	Oz.
Finest Mixed	\$0.10	\$3.00

PETUNIA

	Pkt.	Oz.
Howard's Star	\$0.10	\$3.00
Mixed, Special .....	.10	3.00

PHLOX

	Pkt.	Oz.
All Colors Mixed	\$0.10	\$1.25



Phlox

RAGGED ROBBINS

	Pkt.
Ragged Robbins, or Corn Flower.....	\$0.10

SWEET PEAS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Early Spencer (Apricot Orchid)	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.75	\$6.00
Winter Spencer (President Wilson) .....	.15	.50	1.75	6.00
Spencer's Mixed..	.10	.25		

VERBENA

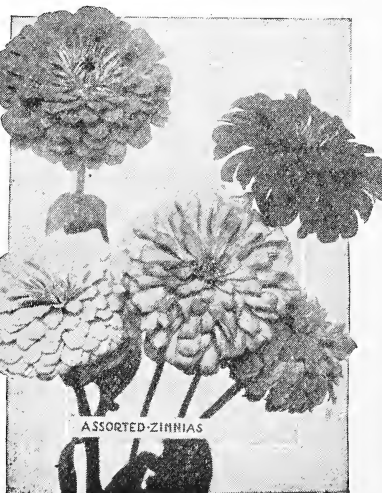
	Pkt.	Oz.
Extra Choice Mixed.....	\$0.10	\$1.00

ZINNIA

	Pkt.	Oz.
Double Giant (Yellow).....	\$0.10	\$1.00
Double Giant (Crimson).....	.10	1.50

FLOWER BULBS

Lilly (Easter)	Each 30c, 3 for 85c
Dutch Hyacinth—	
Yellow Goethia	Each 15c, 3 for 40c
White	Each 15c, 3 for 40c
Freesias	Each 5c, 6 for 25c
Tulips—	
Single Early	Each 7c, 3 for 20c
Double	Each 6c, 5 for 25c
Lily—	
Chinese Sacred	Each 20c, 4 for 75c
Crocus—White Mixed	Each 3c
Narcissus—	
Paper White	Each 6c
Grande	Each 15c, 3 for 40c
Calla Lily—	
Yellow	Each 35c, 3 for \$1.00
White	Each 30c, 3 for .85
Dahlias—	
Roots, Double	Each 30c, 6 for \$1.50
Field Clumps	Each 50c, 3 for 1.25
Tube Roses—	
Excelsior Pearl, ¾ in.....	Each 5c, 10 for 40c
Excelsior Pearl, ⅝ in.....	Each 6c, 10 for 50c
Armstrong	Each 6c, 10 for 50c
Albino	Each 6c, 10 for 50c



Zinnia

THE RESULT OF INOCULATION OF LEGUMES



Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. This contrast speaks for itself.

This process is for the purpose of inoculating your soil with Nitrogen-Gathering-Bacteria which attach themselves to the roots of all Leguminous or Nitrogen-Gathering Plants, thereby enabling the plant to more forcefully draw Nitrogen from the air in quantities sufficient to induce a much stronger growth. After once a crop of Leguminous nature is planted on land, this inoculation is present, but with each planting of this variety of plants it becomes more noticeable, thereby causing these crops to grow better the following year even on the same land.

Among the Legumes common to Florida are Cow Peas, Garden or English Peas, Peanuts,

Velvet Beans, Garden or Bush Beans, Lima Beans, Beggar Weed, Soy Beans, etc., all of which are a proven success from a standpoint of profit to the Farmer, who grows them. We recommend legumes because of their value to the soil and by INOCULATION, this value is raised from 100 to 250 per cent. This inoculation not only enriches your land for the following crop of Legumes, but enables the legume that is inoculated to gather Nitrogen into the soil, and if turned in for Humus will add also Phosphates, both of which are costing sums, in Commercial Mixture of Manure and increases the yield of Corn, Sorghums, Oats, etc.

The INOCULATION of seed is very little trouble as well as expense and should be given more consideration by the Farmer. Why not add NITROGEN and PHOSPHATE to your soil by Nature's Own Process and build up rather than destroy your land. Why pay \$200.00 per ton for Nitrates when a Legume Crop will add from \$25.00 to \$40.00 worth of actual available NITROGEN to your soil for the following crop?

Individual preparations for each legume. Be very careful in ordering your Bacteria, to state what crop you wish to use it on as a separate formula is manufactured for each variety of seeds.

Garden Size, 50c; Acre Size, \$1.00; 5-Acre Size, \$5.00.

FUNGICIDES, INSECTICIDES, & SPRAY MATERIALS

BUG DEATH: Contains no arsenic and when properly applied is not only a "bug-killer," but furnishes food to the leaves of the plant for new growth. Is neither poison to animals or poultry if directions are followed. Is excellent for young plants in the bed, such as Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Celery, Egg Plant, Pepper, Lettuce, etc. Is used in great quantities on our own PLANT BEDS, giving the best results as a whole as we have yet found.

F. O. B. Prices: 1-lb. pkg., 15c; 3-lb. pkg., 40c; 5-lb. pkg., 60c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Powder form). We find this to be more satisfactory than the Paste and is being more generally used. For dry dusting use as it comes in the can, while for wet spraying dissolve from one to two

pounds to fifty gallons of water, as the strength is desired and to be judged by the age and hardness of the plants. A very excellent Insecticide for use on Tomatoes, Peppers, Egg Plants, etc., but should not be used after fruit sets because of it being poison.

F. O. B. Prices: ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.40.

PARIS GREEN. Very poisonous and dangerous if improperly used. Should be dusted on leaves in dry form mixed with flour at rates about one teaspoonful to one quart of flour. If desired for liquid spray should be mixed with Lime, using one-half pound Paris Green and five pounds of Lime to fifty gallons of water.

F. O. B. Prices: ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

"It makes no difference whether one is a king, millionaire, monk or peasant; whether his color is yellow, brown or white; whether he is a man or woman; whether it be a window-box or park of acres, grown for profit or pleasure, distilling sweet odors, or harmoniously blending colors—for him who sows and waters, hoes and gathers, a garden will ever be 'a lovesome thing.'"—Sarah Graham Morrison.

SPRAYERS



YOUR ATTENTION is invited to the Vermorel Eclair No. 1 perfect sprayer—a marvel of French ingenuity, a revelation to fruit growers and truckers.

THE ECLAIR is the most perfect hand sprayer ever invented, and in a class by itself. We wish to draw your attention to a few of the features of this winner.

FIRST: It is extremely compact in construction, which enables it to be carried around with the greatest ease, its weight being only 14 pounds.

In the Eclair there are no annoying waits; the sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. The tank is elliptical in shape and concaved on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator the free use of both hands. A 40-pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever which is placed at the right-hand side.

Simplicity, Efficiency, Durability and Lightness—These are the outstanding points of the Eclair No. 1.

Price, \$30.00

We also carry a full line of Brown's Auto Sprayers. Write for prices on anything in this line.

The L. Allen Seed Co.

Sanford, - - - Florida

SEASONS AND DATES FOR PLANTING VEGETABLES AND OTHER CROPS IN FLORIDA

The following lists include what experience demonstrates can be successfully grown each month as the season most suitable for each variety comes around in the several sections of the state.

However, as the seasons vary and differ according to the climate or the locality, one's own experience or that of some successful neighbor is the best guide for planting that can be suggested.

NORTH AND WEST FLORIDA

JANUARY—Asparagus seed, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Tomato seed, Turnips.

FEBRUARY—Asparagus seed, Early Corn, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Eggplant seed, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper seed, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Beets.

MARCH—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Squash, Sugar Corn, Watermelons, Tomato, Turnips.

APRIL—Beans, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Cucumber, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rutabagas, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Turnips, Watermelons.

MAY—Beans, Butter Beans, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

JUNE—Butter Beans, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

JULY—Cowpeas, Eggplant, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkin, Rutabagas, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

AUGUST—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower seed, Carrots, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Collards, Eggplant, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Okra, Onions, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Celery seed.

SEPTEMBER—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Cowpeas, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips.

OCTOBER—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, celery plants, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

NOVEMBER—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seeds and plants, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

DECEMBER—Cabbage plants and seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onions, Radishes, Rape.

CENTRAL FLORIDA

JANUARY—Asparagus seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Tomato seed, Turnips, Eggplant seed.

FEBRUARY—Asparagus seed, Early Corn, Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cucumbers, Eggplant seed, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper seed, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Windsor Beans, Beets.

MARCH—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Pumpkin, Radish, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Squash, Sugar Corn, Watermelons, Tomatoes, Turnips.

APRIL—Beans, Cantaloupes, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Kale, Lettuce, Okra, Onion plants, Parsley, Parsnip, Peppers, Pumpkin, Radishes, Rutabagas, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Turnips, Watermelons.

MAY—Beans, Cantaloupes, Butter Beans, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

JUNE—Butter Beans, Cabbage seed, Cauliflower seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

JULY—Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Cauliflower seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkin, Rutabagas, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato Plants and seed, Watermelons.

AUGUST—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower seed, Carrots, Cowpeas, Cress, Cucumbers, Collards, Eggplant, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Okra, Onions, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Windsor Beans, Celery seed.

SEPTEMBER—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Turnips.

OCTOBER—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce seed and plants, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnips, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

NOVEMBER—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

DECEMBER—Cabbage plants and seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onions, Radishes, Rape.

TAMPA, ORLANDO, TITUSVILLE AND SOUTHWARD

JANUARY—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Spinach, Tomato seed, Turnips.

FEBRUARY—Adams' Early Corn, Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbages, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cucumbers, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Okra, Onions, Pepper seed, Spinach seed, Spinach, Squash, Windsor Beans.

MARCH—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Cauliflower, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, Irish Potatoes, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onions, Pepper, Pumpkins, Radish Squash, Sugar Corn, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

APRIL—Beans, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kohlrabi, Okra, Radishes, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Onion plants, Pepper, Pumpkins.

MAY—Beans, Butter Beans, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes.

JUNE—Butter Beans, Cabbage seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant seed, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

JULY—Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant and seed, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

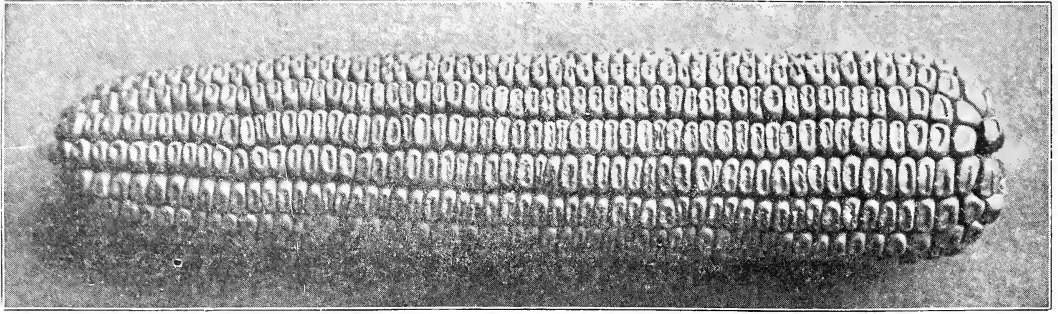
AUGUST—Beans (snap), Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Peppers, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnips, Windsor Beans.

SEPTEMBER—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed and plants, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

OCTOBER—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

NOVEMBER—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed and plants, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

DECEMBER—Cabbage plants and seed, Celery plants, Collards, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Swiss Chard.



THE L. ALLEN SEED COMPANY

Southern Seed Specialists

SANFORD, - FLORIDA

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and FIELD SEEDS

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

BERMUDA ONIONS
CAULIFLOWER
and
FRENCH GOLDEN
CELERY SEED

OUR MAINE GROWN
IRISH POTATO SEED
Supreme Quality

EXTENSIVE GROWERS OF
ALL VARIETIES VEGETABLE
PLANTS FOR OPEN
FIELD SETTING

INCLUDING
CAULIFLOWER, CELERY
and
LETTUCE

FLOWER SEEDS FOR THE
SOUTH



Southern Grown

CORN
SOY BEANS
COW PEAS
VETCH
BUCKWHEAT
CANE
KAFFIR
OATS
RYE
RAPE
MILLET
GRASSES
CLOVERS
PEANUTS
VELVET BEAN

